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* * * * * * * * * *   Welcome to STN International   * * * * * * * * * *

 NEWS  1           Web Page for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
 NEWS  2  MAR 31   IFICDB, IFIPAT, and IFIUDB enhanced with new custom
                   IPC display formats
 NEWS  3  MAR 31   CAS REGISTRY enhanced with additional experimental
                   spectra
 NEWS  4  MAR 31   CA/CAplus and CASREACT patent number format for U.S.
                   applications updated
 NEWS  5  MAR 31   LPCI now available as a replacement to LDPCI
 NEWS  6  MAR 31   EMBASE, EMBAL, and LEMBASE reloaded with enhancements
 NEWS  7  APR 04   STN AnaVist, Version 1, to be discontinued
 NEWS  8  APR 15   WPIDS, WPINDEX, and WPIX enhanced with new
                   predefined hit display formats
 NEWS  9  APR 28   EMBASE Controlled Term thesaurus enhanced
 NEWS 10  APR 28   IMSRESEARCH reloaded with enhancements
 NEWS 11  MAY 30   INPAFAMDB now available on STN for patent family
                   searching
 NEWS 12  MAY 30   DGENE, PCTGEN, and USGENE enhanced with new homology
                   sequence search option
 NEWS 13  JUN 06   EPFULL enhanced with 260,000 English abstracts
 NEWS 14  JUN 06   KOREAPAT updated with 41,000 documents
 NEWS 15  JUN 13   USPATFULL and USPAT2 updated with 11-character
                   patent numbers for U.S. applications
 NEWS 16  JUN 19   CAS REGISTRY includes selected substances from
                   web-based collections
 NEWS 17  JUN 25   CA/CAplus and USPAT databases updated with IPC
                   reclassification data
 NEWS 18  JUN 30   AEROSPACE enhanced with more than 1 million U.S.
                   patent records
 NEWS 19  JUN 30   EMBASE, EMBAL, and LEMBASE updated with additional
                   options to display authors and affiliated
                   organizations
 NEWS 20  JUN 30   STN on the Web enhanced with new STN AnaVist
                   Assistant and BLAST plug-in
 NEWS 21  JUN 30   STN AnaVist enhanced with database content from EPFULL
 NEWS 22  JUL 28   CA/CAplus patent coverage enhanced
 NEWS 23  JUL 28   EPFULL enhanced with additional legal status
                   information from the epoline Register
 NEWS 24  JUL 28   IFICDB, IFIPAT, and IFIUDB reloaded with enhancements
 NEWS 25  JUL 28   STN Viewer performance improved
 NEWS 26  AUG 01   INPADOCDB and INPAFAMDB coverage enhanced
 NEWS 27  AUG 13   CA/CAplus enhanced with printed Chemical Abstracts
                   page images from 1967-1998

 NEWS EXPRESS JUNE 27 08 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.3,
              AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 23 JUNE 2008.

 NEWS HOURS    STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
 NEWS LOGIN    Welcome Banner and News Items
 NEWS IPC8     For general information regarding STN implementation of IPC 8

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that
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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 02:17:12 ON 15 AUG 2008

=> rile reg
```

```
RILE IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> file reg
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     0.21       0.21

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 02:17:57 ON 15 AUG 2008
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:   13 AUG 2008  HIGHEST RN 1040889-91-5
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:  13 AUG 2008  HIGHEST RN 1040889-91-5

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH July 5, 2008.

  Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
  conducting SmartSELECT searches.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and
predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of
experimental property data in the original document.  For information
on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

http://www.cas.org/support/stngen/stndoc/properties.html

=> e thiohydantoin/cn
E1            1     THIOHOMOCHOLINE/CN
E2            1     THIOHOMOSILDENAFIL/CN
E3            1 --> THIOHYDANTOIN/CN
E4            1     THIOHYDRACRYLIC ACID/CN
E5            1     THIOHYDROPEROXIDE, O-METHYL/CN
E6            2     THIOHYDROPEROXIDE, O-METHYL, IRIDIUM COMPLEX/CN
E7            1     THIOHYDROQUINONE/CN
E8            1     THIOHYDROXIMATE GLUCOSYLTRANSFERASE/CN
E9            1     THIOHYDROXYCARBENE/CN
E10           1     THIOHYDROXYL/CN
E11           1     THIOHYDROXYLAMINE/CN
E12           3     THIOHYDROXYLAMINE, COBALT DERIV./CN

=> s e3
L1            1 THIOHYDANTOIN/CN

=> d

L1   ANSWER 1 OF 1  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
RN   503-87-7  REGISTRY
ED   Entered STN:  16 Nov 1984
CN   4-Imidazolidinone, 2-thioxo-  (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN   Hydantoin, 2-thio- (6CI, 7CI, 8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN   2-Thiohydantoin
CN   2-Thioxo-4-imidazolidinone
CN   4-Oxo-2-thioxoimidazolidine
CN   Imidazolidin-4-one-2-thione
CN   NSC 11772
CN   Thiohydantoin
MF   C3 H4 N2 O S
CI   COM
LC   STN Files:   AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, AQUIRE, BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA,
       CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CHEMLIST, CSCHEM,
       EMBASE, GMELIN*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, PIRA, RTECS*, SPECINFO,
```

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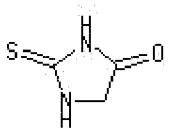
       TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL, USPATOLD
         (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
     Other Sources:   EINECS**, NDSL**, TSCA**
         (**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)
```



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**PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT**

             532 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
              72 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
             532 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
              37 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)


=> file uspatall
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                      11.75      11.96

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 02:24:06 ON 15 AUG 2008
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'USPATOLD' ENTERED AT 02:24:06 ON 15 AUG 2008
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'USPAT2' ENTERED AT 02:24:06 ON 15 AUG 2008
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

=> s (shaving gel or shaving cream or shaving foam)
L2        3644 (SHAVING GEL OR SHAVING CREAM OR SHAVING FOAM)

=> s (shaving gel or shaving cream or shaving foam)/clm
L3         431 (SHAVING GEL OR SHAVING CREAM OR SHAVING FOAM)/CLM

=> s (reduct?)
L4     1654032 (REDUCT?)

=> s (reduct?)/clm
L5      133396 (REDUCT?)/CLM

=> s (thiosulfate)
L6        33599 (THIOSULFATE)

=> s (thiosulfate)/clm
L7         3053 (THIOSULFATE)/CLM

=> s l4 and l6
L8        20621 L4 AND L6

=> s l5 and l7
L9          303 L5 AND L7

=> s l2 and l8
L10          32 L2 AND L8

=> s l3 and l9
L11           1 L3 AND L9

=> d

L11  ANSWER 1 OF 1  USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN     2004:214980  USPATFULL
TI     Shave gel compositions
IN     Manivannan, Gurusamy, North Chelmsford, MA, UNITED STATES
```

```
       Novikov, Alexander, Framingham, MA, UNITED STATES
       Thong, Stephen, Needham, MA, UNITED STATES
       Barnet, Alfred, Hingham, MA, UNITED STATES
       Xu, Yun, Andover, MA, UNITED STATES
PI     US 20040166085      A1  20040826
AI     US 2003-371619      A1  20030221 (10)
DT     Utility
FS     APPLICATION
LN.CNT 596
INCL   INCLM: 424/073.000
NCL    NCLM:  424/073.000
IC     [7]
       ICM    A61K007-15
       IPCI   A61K0007-15 [ICM,7]
       IPCR   A61K0008-04 [I,C*]; A61K0008-04 [I,A]; A61K0008-19 [I,C*];
              A61K0008-22 [I,A]; A61K0008-30 [I,C*]; A61K0008-46 [I,A];
              A61Q0009-02 [I,C*]; A61Q0009-02 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.


=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 02:17:12 ON 15 AUG 2008)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 02:17:57 ON 15 AUG 2008
                E THIOHYDANTOIN/CN
L1            1 S E3

     FILE 'USPATFULL, USPATOLD, USPAT2' ENTERED AT 02:24:06 ON 15 AUG 2008
L2         3644 S (SHAVING GEL OR SHAVING CREAM OR SHAVING FOAM)
L3          431 S (SHAVING GEL OR SHAVING CREAM OR SHAVING FOAM)/CLM
L4      1654032 S (REDUCT?)
L5       133396 S (REDUCT?)/CLM
L6        33599 S (THIOSULFATE)
L7         3053 S (THIOSULFATE)/CLM
L8        20621 S L4 AND L6
L9          303 S L5 AND L7
L10          32 S L2 AND L8
L11           1 S L3 AND L9

=> s l9 1-32
MISSING OPERATOR L9 1-32
The search profile that was entered contains terms or
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> d l9 1-32

L9   ANSWER 1 OF 303  USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN     2008:171617  USPATFULL
TI     System and Process for Treatment and De-halogenation of Ballast Water
IN     Childers, Harold E., Houston, TX, UNITED STATES
       Fernandez, Randolto, Houston, TX, UNITED STATES
       Matousek, Rudolf C., Richmond, TX, UNITED STATES
       Moore, James B., Katy, TX, UNITED STATES
       Hill, David W., Sugar Land, TX, UNITED STATES
PI     US 20080149485      A1  20080626
AI     US 2007-757315      A1  20070601 (11)
RLI    Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2005-37642, filed on 18 Jan 2005,
       Pat. No. US 7244348
DT     Utility
FS     APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1112
INCL   INCLM: 204/555.000
       INCLS: 204/661.000
NCL    NCLM:  204/555.000
       NCLS:  204/661.000
IC     IPCI   B01D0057-02 [I,A]; B01D0035-06 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9   ANSWER 2 OF 303  USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
```

AN 2008:121299 USPATFULL
TI METHOD FOR THIOSULFATE LEACHING OF PRECIOUS METAL-CONTAINING MATERIALS
IN Ji, Jinxing, Burnaby, CANADA
Fleming, Christopher Andrew, Omemee, CANADA
West-Sells, Paul George, Vancouver, CANADA
Hackl, Ralph Peter, Vancouver, CANADA
PA PLACER DOME TECHNICAL SERVICES LIMITED, Vancouver, CANADA, V7X 1P1 (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 20080105088 A1 20080508
AI US 2007-927170 A1 20071029 (11)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2004-836480, filed on 30 Apr 2004, PENDING Division of Ser. No. US 2003-446548, filed on 27 May 2003, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 7066983 Division of Ser. No. US 2001-852699, filed on 11 May 2001, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6660059
PRAI US 2000-205472P 20000519 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1381
INCL INCLM: 075/744.000
INCLS: 075/739.000
NCL NCLM: 075/744.000
NCLS: 075/739.000
IC IPCI C22B0011-00 [I,A]; C22B0003-04 [I,A]; C22B0003-00 [I,C*]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 3 OF 303 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2007:335668 USPATFULL
TI Anti-Fatigue Composition
IN Kishida, Hideyuki, Kakogawa-shi, JAPAN
Kawabe, Taizo, Himeji-shi, JAPAN
Hosoe, Kazunori, Takasago-shi, JAPAN
Fujii, Kenji, Kobe-shi, JAPAN
PI US 20070293572 A1 20071220
AI US 2005-596059 A1 20050509 (11)
WO 2005-JP8422 20050509
20070803 PCT 371 date
PRAI JP 2004-141417 20040511
JP 2004-263225 20040910
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 651
INCL INCLM: 514/561.000
INCLS: 514/731.000
NCL NCLM: 514/561.000
NCLS: 514/731.000
IC IPCI A61K0031-05 [I,A]; A61K0031-045 [I,C*]; A61K0031-205 [I,A]; A61K0031-185 [I,C*]; A61P0025-26 [I,A]; A61P0025-00 [I,C*]
IPCR A61K0031-045 [I,C]; A61K0031-05 [I,A]; A23L0001-30 [I,C*]; A23L0001-30 [I,A]; A23L0001-302 [N,C*]; A23L0001-302 [N,A]; A61K0031-075 [I,C*]; A61K0031-09 [I,A]; A61K0031-122 [I,C*]; A61K0031-122 [I,A]; A61K0031-185 [I,C]; A61K0031-205 [I,A]; A61K0045-00 [I,C*]; A61K0045-06 [I,A]; A61P0001-00 [I,C*]; A61P0001-04 [I,A]; A61P0001-14 [I,A]; A61P0003-00 [I,C*]; A61P0003-02 [I,A]; A61P0007-00 [I,C*]; A61P0007-00 [I,A]; A61P0009-00 [I,C*]; A61P0009-04 [I,A]; A61P0021-00 [I,C*]; A61P0021-04 [I,A]; A61P0025-00 [I,C]; A61P0025-26 [I,A]; A61P0043-00 [I,C*]; A61P0043-00 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 4 OF 303 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2007:312439 USPATFULL
TI Multi-zone ground water and soil treatment
IN Kerfoot, William B., Falmouth, MA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20070272623 A1 20071129
AI US 2006-440579 A1 20060525 (11)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 569
INCL INCLM: 210/759.000
NCL NCLM: 210/759.000

IC IPCI C02F0001-72 [I,A]
IPCR C02F0001-72 [I,C]; C02F0001-72 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 5 OF 303 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2007:297060 USPATFULL
TI Mitochondria Activators
IN Fujii, Kenji, Kobe-shi, JAPAN
Matsumoto, Shuka, Himeji-shi, JAPAN
Hosoe, Kazunori, Takasago-shi, JAPAN
PA KANEKA CORPORATION, Osaka-shi, JAPAN, 530-8288 (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 20070259908 A1 20071108
AI US 2005-661419 A1 20050825 (11)
WO 2005-JP15401 20050825
20070313 PCT 371 date
PRAI JP 2004-249494 20040830
JP 2004-249495 20040830
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 990
INCL INCLM: 514/292.000
INCLS: 546/084.000
NCL NCLM: 514/292.000
NCLS: 546/084.000
IC IPCI A61K0031-437 [I,A]; A61K0031-4353 [I,C*]; A61P0025-00 [I,A];
A61P0003-10 [I,A]; A61P0003-00 [I,C*]; C07D0471-04 [I,A];
C07D0471-00 [I,C*]
IPCR A61K0031-4353 [I,C]; A61K0031-437 [I,A]; A61P0003-00 [I,C];
A61P0003-10 [I,A]; A61P0025-00 [I,C]; A61P0025-00 [I,A];
C07D0471-00 [I,C]; C07D0471-04 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 6 OF 303 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2007:290631 USPATFULL
TI Method for Performing the Hot Start of Enzymatic Reactions
IN Ignatov, Konstantin, Moscow, RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Kramarov, Vladimir, Moscow, RUSSIAN FEDERATION
PI US 20070254327 A1 20071101
AI US 2005-632700 A1 20050714 (11)
WO 2005-GB2774 20050714
20070314 PCT 371 date
PRAI GB 2004-16293 20040721
US 2004-589591P 20040721 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 727
INCL INCLM: 435/025.000
INCLS: 435/183.000
NCL NCLM: 435/025.000
NCLS: 435/183.000
IC IPCI C12Q0001-68 [I,A]
IPCR C12Q0001-68 [I,C]; C12Q0001-68 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 7 OF 303 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2007:256682 USPATFULL
TI Site-specific enzymatic deposition of metal in situ
IN Hainfeld, James F., Shoreham, NY, UNITED STATES
Liu, Wenqiu, Miller Place, NY, UNITED STATES
PI US 20070224625 A1 20070927
AI US 2007-714682 A1 20070305 (11)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2007-627735, filed on 26 Jan 2007, PENDING Division of Ser. No. US 2003-658609, filed on 8 Sep 2003, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 7183072 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-822131, filed on 30 Mar 2001, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6670113
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 2966
INCL INCLM: 435/006.000

INCLS: 435/183.000; 435/007.940
NCL NCLM: 435/006.000
NCLS: 435/007.940; 435/183.000
IC IPCI G01N0033-53 [I,A]; C12N0009-00 [I,A]; C12Q0001-68 [I,A]
IPCR G01N0033-53 [I,C]; G01N0033-53 [I,A]; C12N0009-00 [I,C];
C12N0009-00 [I,A]; C12Q0001-68 [I,C]; C12Q0001-68 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 8 OF 303 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2007:228637 USPATFULL
TI Dialysate of peritoneal dialysis and its preparation method
IN Sakai, Asahi, Sakura-shi, JAPAN
Nakayama, Masaaki, Tokyo, JAPAN
PI US 20070199898 A1 20070830
AI US 2007-704931 A1 20070212 (11)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 2003-380350, filed on 13 Mar 2003, ABANDONED A
371 of International Ser. No. WO 2001-JP7772, filed on 7 Sep 2001
PRAI JP 2000-277810 20000913
JP 2001-40718 20010216
JP 2001-186642 20010620
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 538
INCL INCLM: 210/647.000
INCLS: 424/703.000
NCL NCLM: 210/647.000
NCLS: 424/703.000
IC IPCI A61K0033-04 [I,A]; B01D0061-00 [I,A]
IPCR A61K0033-04 [I,C]; A61K0033-04 [I,A]; A61L0002-04 [I,C*];
A61L0002-06 [I,A]; A61K0009-08 [I,C*]; A61K0009-08 [I,A];
A61K0045-00 [I,C*]; A61K0045-06 [I,A]; A61M0001-14 [I,C*];
A61M0001-14 [I,A]; A61M0001-28 [I,C*]; A61M0001-28 [I,A];
B01D0061-00 [I,C]; B01D0061-00 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 9 OF 303 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2007:200717 USPATFULL
TI ELECTROLESS GOLD PLATING SOLUTION AND METHOD
IN Hwang, Kilnam, Cranston, RI, UNITED STATES
PI US 20070175359 A1 20070802
AI US 2006-566935 A1 20061205 (11)
PRAI US 2006-764575P 20060201 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 562
INCL INCLM: 106/012.300
INCLS: 106/012.600; 427/437.000; 427/443.100; 427/282.000
NCL NCLM: 106/001.230
NCLS: 106/001.260; 427/282.000; 427/437.000; 427/443.100
IC IPCI C23C0018-44 [I,A]; C23C0018-31 [I,C*]; B05D0001-18 [I,A];
B05D0005-00 [I,A]
IPCR C23C0018-31 [I,C]; C23C0018-44 [I,A]; B05D0001-18 [I,C];
B05D0001-18 [I,A]; B05D0005-00 [I,C]; B05D0005-00 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 10 OF 303 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2007:30234 USPATFULL
TI Amino acid and metabolite biosynthesis
IN Madden, Kevin T., Arlington, MA, UNITED STATES
Walbridge, Michael J., Dorchester, MA, UNITED STATES
Yorgey, Peter S., Cambridge, MA, UNITED STATES
Doten, Reed, Framingham, MA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20070026505 A1 20070201
AI US 2006-455390 A1 20060619 (11)
PRAI US 2005-692037P 20050617 (60)
US 2005-750592P 20051215 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 5681

INCL INCLM: 435/106.000
INCLS: 435/252.330; 435/252.300; 435/471.000
NCL NCLM: 435/106.000
NCLS: 435/252.300; 435/252.330; 435/471.000
IC IPCI C12P0013-04 [I,A]; C12P0013-00 [I,C*]; C12N0001-21 [I,A];
C12N0015-74 [I,A]
IPCR C12P0013-00 [I,C]; C12P0013-04 [I,A]; C12N0001-21 [I,C];
C12N0001-21 [I,A]; C12N0015-74 [I,C]; C12N0015-74 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 11 OF 303 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2006:305714 USPATFULL
TI Cerium ion-containing solution and corrosion inhibitor
IN Nakayama, Junichi, Echizen-shi, JAPAN
PA Shin-Etsu Chemical Co., Ltd. (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 20060261313 A1 20061123
AI US 2006-437633 A1 20060522 (11)
PRAI JP 2005-149632 20050523
JP 2005-149648 20050523
JP 2005-149708 20050523
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 670
INCL INCLM: 252/389.100
INCLS: 534/015.000
NCL NCLM: 252/389.100
NCLS: 534/015.000
IC IPCI C07F0005-00 [I,A]; C09K0015-16 [I,A]; C09K0015-00 [I,C*]
IPCR C07F0005-00 [I,C]; C07F0005-00 [I,A]; C09K0015-00 [I,C];
C09K0015-16 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 12 OF 303 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2006:298643 USPATFULL
TI PROCESS CONTROL OXIDATION
IN Burns, Ivey, 1175 Benji Ridge Court, Kissimmee, FL, UNITED STATES 34737
Charanda, Thoram, 3975 Dora Wood Drive, Mount Dora, FL, UNITED STATES
32757
Nicodemo, Thomas J., 15916 Lake Orienta Court, Clermont, FL, UNITED
STATES 34711
Davis, Richard, 5455 Boutin Lane, St. Cloud, FL, UNITED STATES 34772
Crowder, Janell, 1013 Falling Leaf Street, Celebration, FL, UNITED
STATES 34747
PI US 20060254987 A1 20061116
AI US 2006-459597 A1 20060724 (11)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 2005-173103, filed on 30 Jun 2005, PENDING
PRAI US 2004-586337P 20040707 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1505
INCL INCLM: 210/746.000
NCL NCLM: 210/746.000
IC IPCI C02F0001-00 [I,A]
IPCR C02F0001-00 [I,C]; C02F0001-00 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 13 OF 303 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2006:273893 USPATFULL
TI Production of titania
IN Roche, Eric Girvan, Buoragul, AUSTRALIA
Stuart, Alan David, New Lambton, AUSTRALIA
Grazier, Philip Ernest, Kilaben Bay, AUSTRALIA
PI US 20060233686 A1 20061019
AI US 2003-531795 A1 20031017 (10)
WO 2003-AU1384 20031017
20060505 PCT 371 date
PRAI NL 2002-952157 20021018
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION

LN.CNT 995
INCL INCLM: 423/082.000
NCL NCLM: 423/082.000
IC IPCI C01G0025-06 [I,A]; C01G0025-00 [I,C*]
IPCR C01G0025-00 [I,C]; C01G0025-06 [I,A]; C22B0003-00 [I,C*];
C22B0003-08 [I,A]; C22B0003-44 [I,A]; C22B0034-00 [I,C*];
C22B0034-12 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 14 OF 303 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2006:227743 USPATFULL
TI Silver manganese salt cathodes for alkali
IN Licht, Stuart, Technion City, ISRAEL
PA Chemergy, Energy Technologies, Technion City, ISRAEL (non-U.S.
corporation)
PI US 20060194107 A1 20060831
AI US 2005-223137 A1 20050912 (11)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2002-76268, filed on 13 May 2002, ABANDONED
PRAI IL 2001-141527 20010220
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 416
INCL INCLM: 429/219.000
INCLS: 429/224.000; 429/232.000
NCL NCLM: 429/219.000
NCLS: 429/224.000; 429/232.000
IC IPCI H01M0004-54 [I,A]; H01M0004-48 [I,C*]; H01M0004-50 [I,A];
H01M0004-62 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 15 OF 303 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2006:212026 USPATFULL
TI METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR TREATING A SUBSTRATE WITH A HIGH PRESSURE FLUID
USING A PEROXIDE-BASED PROCESS CHEMISTRY IN CONJUNCTION WITH AN
INITIATOR
IN Kevwitch, Robert, 2870 E. Carla Vista Drive, Chandler, AZ, UNITED STATES
85225
PA TOKYO ELECTRON LIMITED, Tokyo, JAPAN (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 20060180174 A1 20060817
AI US 2005-906350 A1 20050215 (10)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 967
INCL INCLM: 134/001.300
INCLS: 427/248.100; 134/056.000R
NCL NCLM: 134/001.300
NCLS: 134/056.000R; 427/248.100
IC IPCI C23C0016-00 [I,A]; B08B0006-00 [I,A]; B08B0003-00 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 16 OF 303 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2006:208369 USPATFULL
TI Production of titania
IN Roche, Eric Girvan, Shortland, AUSTRALIA
Stuart, Alan David, Shorthand, AUSTRALIA
Grazier, Philip Ernest, Shortland, AUSTRALIA
PI US 20060177363 A1 20060810
AI US 2003-531784 A1 20031017 (10)
WO 2003-AU1386 20031017
20060216 PCT 371 date
PRAI AU 2002-2002952158 20021018
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 988
INCL INCLM: 423/083.000
NCL NCLM: 423/083.000
IC IPCI C22B0034-10 [I,A]; C22B0034-00 [I,C*]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 17 OF 303 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2006:181373 USPATFULL
TI Production of titania
IN Roche, Eric Girvan, VALE STREET, SHORTLAND, NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA 2307
Stuart, Alan David, New South Wales, AUSTRALIA
Grazier, Ernest Philip, New South Wales, AUSTRALIA
Liu, Houyuan, New South Wales, AUSTRALIA
PI US 20060153768 A1 20060713
AI US 2003-531804 A1 20031017 (10)
WO 2003-AU1385 20031017
20060126 PCT 371 date
PRAI AU 2002-2002952155 20021018
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1001
INCL INCLM: 423/610.000
NCL NCLM: 423/610.000
IC IPCI C01G0023-047 [I,A]; C01G0023-00 [I,C*]
IPCR C01G0023-00 [I,C]; C01G0023-047 [I,A]; C22B0003-00 [I,C*]; C22B0003-26 [I,A]; C22B0034-00 [I,C*]; C22B0034-12 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 18 OF 303 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2006:117433 USPATFULL
TI Expulsive liquid for exterminating disease injury of plants
IN Saitou, Yousuke, Aichi-ken, JAPAN
PA HOSHIZAKI DENKI KABUSHIKI KAISHA, Toyoake-shi, JAPAN (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 20060099274 A1 20060511
AI US 2004-985002 A1 20041110 (10)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 296
INCL INCLM: 424/600.000
NCL NCLM: 424/600.000
IC IPCI A01N0059-00 [I,A]
IPCR A01N0059-00 [I,A]; A01N0059-00 [I,C]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 19 OF 303 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2006:33799 USPATFULL
TI Self-heating non-aerosol shave product
IN Novikov, Alexander, Framingham, MA, UNITED STATES
Obias, Honorio V., Medford, MA, UNITED STATES
Xu, Yun, Andover, MA, UNITED STATES
Barnet, Alfred G., Hingham, MA, UNITED STATES
Thong, Stephen H., Pennington, NJ, UNITED STATES
PA The Gillette Company (U.S. corporation)
PI US 20060029566 A1 20060209
AI US 2004-914428 A1 20040809 (10)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 653
INCL INCLM: 424/073.000
NCL NCLM: 424/073.000
IC IPCI A61K0008-39 [I,A]; A61K0008-30 [I,C*]
IPCR A61K0008-30 [I,C]; A61K0008-39 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 20 OF 303 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2006:33798 USPATFULL
TI Self-heating shave foam product
IN Xu, Yun, Andover, MA, UNITED STATES
Obias, Honorio V., Medford, MA, UNITED STATES
Novikov, Alexander, Framingham, MA, UNITED STATES
Barnet, Alfred G., Hingham, MA, UNITED STATES
Thong, Stephen H., Pennington, NJ, UNITED STATES

PA The Gillette Company (U.S. corporation)
PI US 20060029565 A1 20060209
AI US 2004-914427 A1 20040809 (10)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 777
INCL INCLM: 424/073.000
NCL NCLM: 424/073.000
IC IPCI A61K0008-39 [I,A]; A61K0008-30 [I,C*]
IPCR A61K0008-30 [I,C]; A61K0008-39 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 21 OF 303 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2006:7280 USPATFULL
TI Process control oxidation
IN Burns, Ivey, Kissimmee, FL, UNITED STATES
Charanda, Thoram, Mount Dora, FL, UNITED STATES
Nicodemo, Thomas J., Clermont, FL, UNITED STATES
Davis, Richard, St. Cloud, FL, UNITED STATES
Crowder, Janell, Celebration, FL, UNITED STATES
PI US 20060006122 A1 20060112
AI US 2005-173103 A1 20050630 (11)
PRAI US 2004-586337P 20040707 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1719
INCL INCLM: 210/758.000
NCL NCLM: 210/758.000
IC IPCI C02F0001-72 [I,A]
IPCR C02F0001-72 [I,A]; C02F0001-72 [I,C]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 22 OF 303 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2006:4743 USPATFULL
TI Process for the preparation of Imiquimod
IN Razzetti, Gabriele, Sesto S. Giovanni, ITALY
Porta, Eleonora, Erba, ITALY
PI US 20060004202 A1 20060105
AI US 2005-159129 A1 20050623 (11)
PRAI IT 2004-MI1282 20040624
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 325
INCL INCLM: 546/082.000
NCL NCLM: 546/082.000
IC IPCI C07D0471-02 [I,A]
IPCR C07D0471-00 [I,C]; C07D0471-02 [I,A]; C07D0471-04 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 23 OF 303 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2005:267528 USPATFULL
TI Reversible oxidation of carbon nanotubes
IN Diner, Bruce A., Chadds Ford, PA, UNITED STATES
Zheng, Ming, Wilmington, DE, UNITED STATES
PI US 20050232844 A1 20051020
AI US 2005-69604 A1 20050301 (11)
PRAI US 2004-549313P 20040302 (60)
US 2004-570160P 20040512 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 830
INCL INCLM: 423/447.200
INCLS: 429/105.000; 204/433.000; 136/244.000
NCL NCLM: 423/447.200
NCLS: 136/244.000; 204/433.000; 429/105.000
IC [7]
ICM H01M008-20
ICS D01F009-12; H01L025-00
IPCI H01M0008-20 [ICM,7]; D01F0009-12 [ICS,7]; H01L0025-00 [ICS,7]

IPCR D01F0009-12 [I,C*]; D01F0009-12 [I,A]; H01G0009-20 [I,C*];
H01G0009-20 [I,A]; H01L0025-00 [I,C*]; H01L0025-00 [I,A];
H01L0051-05 [N,C*]; H01L0051-30 [N,A]; H01M0008-20 [I,C*];
H01M0008-20 [I,A]; H01M0014-00 [I,C*]; H01M0014-00 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 24 OF 303 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2005:208427 USPATFULL
TI Production of titania
IN Roche, Eric Girvan, New South Wales, AUSTRALIA
Stuart, Alan David, New South Wales, AUSTRALIA
Grazier, Philip Ernest, New South Wales, AUSTRALIA
Nicholson, Sarah, Queensland, AUSTRALIA
PA BHP BILLITON INNOVATION PTY LTD. (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 20050180903 A1 20050818
US 7326390 B2 20080205
AI US 2005-107687 A1 20050415 (11)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2003-AU401421, filed on 17 Oct 2003, UNKNOWN
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 954
INCL INCLM: 423/086.000
NCL NCLM: 423/082.000; 423/086.000
NCLS: 423/085.000; 423/086.000; 423/610.000; 423/615.000; 423/616.000
IC [7]
ICM C01G023-047
IPCI C01G0023-047 [ICM,7]; C01G0023-00 [ICM,7,C*]
IPCI-2 C01G0023-02 [I,A]; C01G0023-00 [I,C*]
IPCR C01G0023-00 [I,C]; C01G0023-02 [I,A]; C01G0023-00 [I,A];
C01G0023-047 [I,A]; C01G0023-053 [I,A]; C22B0003-00 [I,C*];
C22B0003-00 [I,A]; C22B0003-08 [I,A]; C22B0003-44 [I,A];
C22B0034-00 [I,C*]; C22B0034-12 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 25 OF 303 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2005:195870 USPATFULL
TI Method of inhibiting oxidation, water capable of inhibiting oxidation and use thereof
IN Yanagihara, Tomoyuki, Kanagawa, JAPAN
Satoh, Bunpei, Kanagawa, JAPAN
Shudo, Tatsuya, Kanagawa, JAPAN
PI US 20050170011 A1 20050804
AI US 2003-512382 A1 20030425 (10)
WO 2003-JP5386 20030425
PRAI JP 2002-125986 20020426
JP 2003-6560 20020628
JP 2003-2002381774 20021227
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 5201
INCL INCLM: 424/600.000
NCL NCLM: 424/600.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K033-00
IPCI A61K0033-00 [ICM,7]
IPCR A61P0039-00 [I,C*]; A61P0039-06 [I,A]; C02F0001-461 [N,C*];
C02F0001-467 [N,A]; C02F0001-70 [I,C*]; C02F0001-70 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 26 OF 303 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2005:177304 USPATFULL
TI Identifying inhibitors of intracellular protein fibrillization
IN Kuret, Jeff, Dublin, OH, UNITED STATES
Chirita, Carmen N., Dublin, OH, UNITED STATES
Necula, Mihaela, Columbus, OH, UNITED STATES
PA The Ohio State University Research Foundation, Columbus, OH, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)
PI US 20050153384 A1 20050714

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       US 7172875          B2  20070206
AI     US 2004-783795      A1  20040218 (10)
PRAI   US 2004-536324P     20040113 (60)
DT     Utility
FS     APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1576
INCL   INCLM: 435/023.000
NCL    NCLM:  435/007.100; 435/023.000
IC     [7]
       ICM    G01N033-53
       ICS    C12Q001-37
       IPCI   G01N0033-53 [ICM,7]; C12Q0001-37 [ICS,7]
       IPCI-2 G01N0033-53 [I,A]
       IPCR   G01N0033-53 [I,C]; G01N0033-53 [I,A]; C12Q0001-37 [I,C*];
              C12Q0001-37 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9   ANSWER 27 OF 303  USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN     2005:98840  USPATFULL
TI     High capacity alkaline cells
IN     Boone, David, Oregon, WI, UNITED STATES
       Bushong, William C., Madison, WI, UNITED STATES
       Cheeseman, Paul, Madison, WI, UNITED STATES
       Davidson, Gregory J., Oregon, WI, UNITED STATES
       Destephen, Mario, Madison, WI, UNITED STATES
       Jin, Zihong, Cottage Grove, WI, UNITED STATES
       Luecke, Jon, Madison, WI, UNITED STATES
       Mortensen, Erik, Sun Prarie, WI, UNITED STATES
       Ndzebet, Ernest, Madison, WI, UNITED STATES
       Ramaswami, Karthik, Middleton, WI, UNITED STATES
       Sazhin, Sergey, Madison, WI, UNITED STATES
       Vu, Viet H., Verona, WI, UNITED STATES
PI     US 20050084755      A1  20050421
AI     US 2004-914958      A1  20040809 (10)
PRAI   US 2003-493695P     20030808 (60)
       US 2003-528414P     20031210 (60)
       US 2004-577292P     20040604 (60)
DT     Utility
FS     APPLICATION
LN.CNT 2647
INCL   INCLM: 429/220.000
       INCLS: 429/218.100
NCL    NCLM:  429/220.000
       NCLS:  429/218.100
IC     [7]
       ICM    H01M004-48
       ICS    H01M004-58
       IPCI   H01M0004-48 [ICM,7]; H01M0004-58 [ICS,7]
       IPCR   H01M0004-48 [I,C*]; H01M0004-48 [I,A]; H01M0004-58 [I,C*];
              H01M0004-58 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9   ANSWER 28 OF 303  USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN     2005:37513  USPATFULL
TI     Products containing quantum of bioparticles and method for production
       thereof
IN     Vesey, Graham, Hornsby, AUSTRALIA
       Gauci, Mark, French Forest, AUSTRALIA
PI     US 20050032192      A1  20050210
       US 7374904          B2  20080520
AI     US 2004-488683      A1  20040922 (10)
       WO 2002-AU1216          20020904
PRAI   AU 2001-7505        20010905
DT     Utility
FS     APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1515
INCL   INCLM: 435/252.100
       INCLS: 435/252.310; 435/252.330
NCL    NCLM:  435/030.000; 435/252.100
       NCLS:  435/004.000; 435/007.320; 435/029.000; 435/252.310; 435/252.330
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IC [7]
ICM C12N001-20
IPCI C12N0001-20 [ICM,7]
IPCI-2 C12Q0001-24 [I,A]
IPCR G01N0033-50 [I,C*]; G01N0033-50 [I,A]; C12N0001-00 [I,C*];
C12N0001-00 [I,A]; C12N0001-04 [I,C*]; C12N0001-04 [I,A];
C12N0001-20 [I,C*]; C12N0001-20 [I,A]; C12Q0001-00 [I,C*];
C12Q0001-00 [I,A]; C12Q0001-02 [I,C*]; C12Q0001-02 [I,A];
G01N0033-48 [I,C*]; G01N0033-48 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 29 OF 303 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2005:28055 USPATFULL
TI High performance CT reflector for a scintillator array and method for making same
IN Wei, Chang, Niskayuna, NY, UNITED STATES
Lyons, Robert Joseph, Burnt Hills, NY, UNITED STATES
Hart, Richard Louis, Albany, NY, UNITED STATES
Echeverry, Jaime Andres, Troy, NY, UNITED STATES
Lin, Wendy Wen-Ling, Niskayuna, NY, UNITED STATES
PI US 20050023472 A1 20050203
US 7164134 B2 20070116
AI US 2003-632277 A1 20030801 (10)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 536
INCL INCLM: 250/368.000
NCL NCLM: 250/368.000
NCLS: 250/370.110; 378/019.000; 378/098.800
IC [7]
ICM G01T001-20
IPCI G01T0001-20 [ICM,7]; G01T0001-00 [ICM,7,C*]
IPCI-2 G01T0001-202 [I,A]; G01T0001-24 [I,A]; G01T0001-00 [I,C*];
G01N0023-083 [I,A]; G01N0023-02 [I,C*]; H05G0001-64 [I,A];
H05G0001-00 [I,C*]
IPCR G01T0001-00 [I,C*]; G01T0001-20 [I,A]; G01T0001-00 [I,C];
G01T0001-202 [I,A]; G01N0023-02 [I,C]; G01N0023-083 [I,A];
G01T0001-24 [I,A]; H05G0001-00 [I,C]; H05G0001-64 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 30 OF 303 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2005:27831 USPATFULL
TI Method and apparatus for forming gold plating
IN Ichimura, Masaya, Nagoya-shi, JAPAN
Masui, Kanji, Okazaki-shi, JAPAN
PA Kabushiki Kaisha Tokai Rika Denki Seisakusho (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 20050023248 A1 20050203
AI US 2004-895498 A1 20040721 (10)
PRAI JP 2003-280964 20030728
JP 2004-210430 20040716
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 461
INCL INCLM: 216/087.000
INCLS: 427/558.000; 427/443.100; 427/581.000
NCL NCLM: 216/087.000
NCLS: 427/443.100; 427/558.000; 427/581.000
IC [7]
ICM C23F001-00
ICS B05D005-12
IPCI C23F0001-00 [ICM,7]; B05D0005-12 [ICS,7]
IPCR C23C0018-31 [I,C*]; C23C0018-44 [I,A]; C23C0018-00 [I,C*];
C23C0018-14 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9 ANSWER 31 OF 303 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2004:313878 USPATFULL
TI Oligomers and polymers containing sulfonite groups and method for the production thereof

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IN     Haring, Thomas, Stuttgart, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
       Kerres, Jochen, Ostfildern, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
       Zhang, Wei, Stuttgart, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
PI     US 20040247548      A1  20041209
       US 7202327          B2  20070410
AI     US 2004-488420      A1  20040722 (10)
       WO 2002-DE3260          20020902
PRAI   DE 2001-10142573    20010901
DT     Utility
FS     APPLICATION
LN.CNT 665
INCL   INCLM: 424/070.110
       INCLS: 526/287.000
NCL    NCLM:  528/391.000; 424/070.110
       NCLS:  424/070.110; 429/122.000; 525/535.000; 526/287.000; 528/373.000
IC     [7]
       ICM    A61K007-06
       ICS    A61K007-11; C08F028-02
       IPCI   A61K0007-06 [ICM,7]; A61K0007-11 [ICS,7]; C08F0028-02 [ICS,7];
              C08F0028-00 [ICS,7,C*]
       IPCI-2 C08G0075-00 [I,A]; C08F0028-02 [I,A]; C08F0028-00 [I,C*];
              A61K0007-06 [I,A]; A61K0007-11 [I,A]
       IPCR   B01D0053-22 [I,C*]; B01D0053-22 [I,A]; B01D0061-36 [I,C*];
              B01D0061-36 [I,A]; B01D0071-00 [I,C*]; B01D0071-82 [I,A];
              C08C0019-00 [I,C*]; C08C0019-02 [I,A]; C08F0008-00 [I,C*];
              C08F0008-04 [I,A]; C08G0085-00 [I,C*]; C08G0085-00 [I,A];
              C08J0005-20 [I,C*]; C08J0005-22 [I,A]; H01B0001-06 [I,C*];
              H01B0001-06 [I,A]; H01B0013-00 [I,C*]; H01B0013-00 [I,A];
              H01M0006-18 [I,C*]; H01M0006-18 [I,A]; H01M0008-02 [I,C*];
              H01M0008-02 [I,A]; H01M0008-10 [I,C*]; H01M0008-10 [I,A];
              H01M0010-36 [I,C*]; H01M0010-40 [I,A]; C08G0075-00 [I,C];
              C08G0075-00 [I,A]; C08F0028-00 [I,C]; C08F0028-02 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L9   ANSWER 32 OF 303  USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN     2004:267171  USPATFULL
TI     In-situ process for detoxifying hexavalent chromium in soil and
       groundwater
IN     Yen, Chen-Yu, Phoenix, MD, UNITED STATES
PA     Gannett Fleming, Inc. (U.S. corporation)
PI     US 20040208705      A1  20041021
       US 6955501          B2  20051018
AI     US 2004-844864      A1  20040513 (10)
RLI    Continuation of Ser. No. US 2002-235984, filed on 5 Sep 2002, GRANTED,
       Pat. No. US 6758633
PRAI   US 2001-317786P     20010906 (60)
DT     Utility
FS     APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1231
INCL   INCLM: 405/128.500
NCL    NCLM:  405/128.750; 405/128.500
       NCLS:  405/128.250
IC     [7]
       ICM    B09C001-00
       IPCI   B09C0001-00 [ICM,7]
       IPCI-2 B09B0001-00 [ICM,7]
       IPCR   B09C0001-00 [I,C*]; B09C0001-00 [I,A]; B09C0001-08 [I,A];
              B09C0001-10 [I,C*]; B09C0001-10 [I,A]; C02F0001-70 [I,C*];
              C02F0001-70 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.


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     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 02:17:12 ON 15 AUG 2008)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 02:17:57 ON 15 AUG 2008
                E THIOHYDANTOIN/CN
L1             1 S E3

     FILE 'USPATFULL, USPATOLD, USPAT2' ENTERED AT 02:24:06 ON 15 AUG 2008
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L2          3644 S (SHAVING GEL OR SHAVING CREAM OR SHAVING FOAM)
L3           431 S (SHAVING GEL OR SHAVING CREAM OR SHAVING FOAM)/CLM
L4       1654032 S (REDUCT?)
L5        133396 S (REDUCT?)/CLM
L6         33599 S (THIOSULFATE)
L7          3053 S (THIOSULFATE)/CLM
L8         20621 S L4 AND L6
L9           303 S L5 AND L7
L10           32 S L2 AND L8
L11            1 S L3 AND L9

=> d l10 1-32

L10  ANSWER 1 OF 32  USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN      2008:151098  USPATFULL
TI      BLOCK POLYMERS, COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS OF USE FOR FOAMS, LAUNDRY
        DETERGENTS, SHOWER RINSES AND COAGULANTS
IN      YEUNG, Dominic Wai-Kwing, Ontario, CANADA
        Bergeron, Vance, Antony, FRANCE
        Bodet, Jean-Francois, Mason, OH, UNITED STATES
        Sivik, Mark Robert, Ft. Mitchell, KY, UNITED STATES
        Kluesener, Bernard William, Harrison, OH, UNITED STATES
        Scheper, William Michael, Lawrenceburg, IN, UNITED STATES
PA      Rhodia Inc., Cranbury, NJ, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)
PI      US 20080131393      A1  20080605
AI      US 2007-966675      A1  20071228 (11)
RLI     Division of Ser. No. US 2005-25967, filed on 3 Jan 2005, Pat. No. US
        7335700 Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-698149, filed on 30 Oct 2000,
        Pat. No. US 6864314 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-318942,
        filed on 26 May 1999, ABANDONED
DT      Utility
FS      APPLICATION
LN.CNT 4665
INCL    INCLM: 424/070.110
        INCLS: 526/319.000; 526/307.000; 526/260.000; 526/258.000; 510/130.000;
               510/119.000; 510/159.000; 510/127.000; 510/122.000; 510/356.000;
               510/350.000; 521/149.000; 514/772.600; 514/772.500; 514/772.400;
               252 3; 510/109.000; 507/118.000; 162/168.100
NCL     NCLM:  424/070.110
        NCLS:  162/168.100; 252/003.000; 507/118.000; 510/109.000; 510/119.000;
               510/122.000; 510/127.000; 510/130.000; 510/159.000; 510/350.000;
               510/356.000; 514/772.400; 514/772.500; 514/772.600; 521/149.000;
               526/258.000; 526/260.000; 526/307.000; 526/319.000
IC      IPCI   A61K0008-81 [I,A]; C08F0120-34 [I,A]; A61K0008-89 [I,A];
               A61K0008-72 [I,C*]; A62D0001-00 [I,A]; C09K0008-24 [I,A];
               C09K0008-02 [I,C*]; A61Q0005-02 [I,A]; A61Q0019-10 [I,A];
               A61Q0009-02 [I,A]; A61K0047-32 [I,A]; C11D0003-37 [I,A];
               C08F0120-60 [I,A]; C08F0120-00 [I,C*]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10  ANSWER 2 OF 32  USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN      2007:314822  USPATFULL
TI      NEW COSMETIC, PERSONAL CARE, CLEANING AGENT, AND NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENT
        COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS OF MAKING AND USING SAME
IN      Lee, Sean, Karlsruhe, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
        Kessler, Susanna, Ergolding, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
        Forberich, Oliver, Oberursel, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
        Buchwar, Claire, Wiesbaden, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
        Greenspan, David C., Gainesville, FL, UNITED STATES
PA      SCHOTT AG, MAINZ, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF (non-U.S. corporation)
PI      US 20070275021      A1  20071129
AI      US 2007-775615      A1  20070710 (11)
RLI     Division of Ser. No. US 2001-818466, filed on 27 Mar 2001, GRANTED, Pat.
        No. US 7250174 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-456196, filed on
        7 Dec 1999, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-456195,
        filed on 7 Dec 1999, ABANDONED
PRAI    US 2000-192216P     20000327 (60)
        US 2000-197162P     20000414 (60)
DT      Utility
FS      APPLICATION
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LN.CNT 4111
INCL INCLM: 424/401.000
INCLS: 424/059.000; 424/065.000; 424/070.100; 424/724.000; 510/511.000
NCL NCLM: 424/401.000
NCLS: 424/059.000; 424/065.000; 424/070.100; 424/724.000; 510/511.000
IC IPCI A61K0033-00 [I,A]; A61K0008-25 [I,A]; A61K0008-19 [I,C*];
A61Q0017-04 [I,A]
IPCR A61K0033-00 [I,C]; A61K0033-00 [I,A]; A61K0008-19 [I,C];
A61K0008-22 [I,A]; A61K0008-25 [I,A]; A61Q0001-02 [I,C*];
A61Q0001-02 [I,A]; A61Q0001-06 [I,A]; A61Q0003-00 [I,C*];
A61Q0003-00 [I,A]; A61Q0005-02 [I,C*]; A61Q0005-02 [I,A];
A61Q0009-02 [I,C*]; A61Q0009-02 [I,A]; A61Q0011-00 [I,C*];
A61Q0011-00 [I,A]; A61Q0015-00 [I,C*]; A61Q0015-00 [I,A];
A61Q0017-04 [I,C]; A61Q0017-04 [I,A]; A61Q0019-00 [I,C*];
A61Q0019-00 [I,A]; A61Q0019-10 [I,C*]; A61Q0019-10 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 3 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2006:130742 USPATFULL
TI Linkage of agents using microparticles
IN Green, Howard, Brookline, MA, UNITED STATES
Compton, Bruce J., Lexington, MA, UNITED STATES
Corey, George D., Newton, MA, UNITED STATES
Djian, Philippe, Paris, FRANCE
PA Pericor Science, Inc., Boston, MA, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)
PI US 20060110379 A1 20060525
AI US 2005-125830 A1 20050510 (11)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-620783, filed on 21 Jul 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6958148 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-359920, filed on 22 Jul 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6919076 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-234358, filed on 20 Jan 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6267957
PRAI US 1998-71908P 19980120 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 4053
INCL INCLM: 424/094.500
INCLS: 424/489.000; 977/906.000
NCL NCLM: 424/094.500
NCLS: 424/489.000; 977/906.000
IC IPCI A61K0038-48 [I,A]; A61K0038-43 [I,C*]; A61K0009-14 [I,A]
IPCR A61K0038-43 [I,C]; A61K0038-48 [I,A]; A61K0009-14 [I,C];
A61K0009-14 [I,A]; A61K0038-00 [I,C*]; A61K0038-00 [I,A];
A61K0038-45 [I,A]; C07K0017-00 [I,C*]; C07K0017-02 [I,A];
C07K0017-08 [I,A]; C12N0011-00 [I,C*]; C12N0011-02 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 4 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2006:64424 USPATFULL
TI Packaging container for discharge of plurality of contents, packaging product including the packaging container and process for producing the packaging product
IN Mekata, Satoshi, Osaka, JAPAN
PI US 20060054634 A1 20060316
AI US 2003-518696 A1 20030626 (10)
WO 2003-JP8074 20030626
20050721 PCT 371 date
PRAI JP 2002-186671 20020626
JP 2002-307654 20020913
JP 2003-45109 20030221
JP 2003-105918 20030409
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 3099
INCL INCLM: 222/094.000
NCL NCLM: 222/094.000
IC IPCI B65D0035-22 [I,A]; B65D0035-00 [I,C*]
IPCR B65D0035-00 [I,C]; B65D0035-22 [I,A]; A45D0019-00 [N,C*];
A45D0019-00 [N,A]; B05B0011-00 [I,C*]; B05B0011-00 [I,A];
B65D0083-14 [I,C*]; B65D0083-14 [I,A]; B65D0083-16 [I,C*];

B65D0083-16 [I,A]

L10 ANSWER 5 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2005:270526 USPATFULL
TI Linkage of agents to body tissue using microparticles and transglutaminase
IN Green, Howard, Brookline, MA, UNITED STATES
Compton, Bruce J., Lexington, MA, UNITED STATES
Corey, George D., Newton, MA, UNITED STATES
Djian, Philippe, Paris, FRANCE
PA Pericor Science, Inc., Boston, MA, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6958148 B1 20051025
AI US 2000-620783 20000721 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-359920, filed on 22 Jul 1999, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-234358, filed on 20 Jan 1999, Pat. No. US 6267957
PRAI US 1998-71908P 19980120 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
LN.CNT 4173
INCL INCLM: 424/094.500
INCLS: 424/059.000; 424/094.630; 424/401.000; 435/016.000; 435/177.000; 435/193.000; 514/002.000; 530/402.000; 530/812.000
NCL NCLM: 424/094.500
NCLS: 424/059.000; 424/094.630; 424/401.000; 435/016.000; 435/177.000; 435/193.000; 514/002.000; 530/402.000; 530/812.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K038-45
ICS A61K038-48; A61K038-00; C12N011-02; C07K017-02
IPCI A61K0038-45 [ICM,7]; A61K0038-48 [ICS,7]; A61K0038-43 [ICS,7,C*]; A61K0038-00 [ICS,7]; C12N0011-02 [ICS,7]; C12N0011-00 [ICS,7,C*]; C07K0017-02 [ICS,7]; C07K0017-00 [ICS,7,C*]
IPCR A61K0047-42 [I,C*]; A61K0047-42 [I,A]; A01N0025-10 [I,C*]; A01N0025-10 [I,A]; A01N0025-12 [I,C*]; A01N0025-12 [I,A]; A01N0025-24 [I,C*]; A01N0025-24 [I,A]; A01N0037-18 [I,C*]; A01N0037-18 [I,A]; A61K0008-00 [I,C*]; A61K0008-00 [I,A]; A61K0008-30 [I,C*]; A61K0008-44 [I,A]; A61K0009-14 [I,C*]; A61K0009-14 [I,A]; A61K0009-16 [I,C*]; A61K0009-16 [I,A]; A61K0038-00 [I,C*]; A61K0038-00 [I,A]; A61K0038-43 [I,C*]; A61K0038-45 [I,A]; A61K0038-48 [I,A]; A61K0047-32 [I,C*]; A61K0047-32 [I,A]; A61P0039-00 [I,C*]; A61P0039-02 [I,A]; A61Q0005-00 [I,C*]; A61Q0005-00 [I,A]; A61Q0005-06 [I,C*]; A61Q0005-06 [I,A]; A61Q0009-04 [I,C*]; A61Q0009-04 [I,A]; A61Q0017-04 [I,C*]; A61Q0017-04 [I,A]; C07K0017-00 [I,C*]; C07K0017-02 [I,A]; C07K0017-08 [I,A]; C12N0011-00 [I,C*]; C12N0011-02 [I,A]
EXF 424/94.5; 424/94.63; 424/401; 424/59; 435/16; 435/177; 435/193; 514/2; 530/403; 530/812
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 6 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2005:131808 USPATFULL
TI Block polymers, compositions and methods of use for foams, laundry detergents, shower rinses and coagulants
IN Yeung, Dominic Wai-Kwing, Mississauga, CANADA
Bergeron, Vance, Antony, FRANCE
Bodet, Jean-Francois, Mason, OH, UNITED STATES
Sivik, Mark Robert, Ft. Mitchell, KY, UNITED STATES
Kluesener, Bernard William, Harrison, OH, UNITED STATES
Scheper, William Michael, Lawrenceburg, IN, UNITED STATES
PA RHODIA, INC., Cranbury, NJ, UNITED STATES, 08512 (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 20050113272 A1 20050526
US 7335700 B2 20080226
AI US 2005-25967 A1 20050103 (11)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-698149, filed on 30 Oct 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6864314 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-318942, filed on 26 May 1999, ABANDONED
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 4478

INCL INCLM: 510/235.000
NCL NCLM: 525/091.000; 510/235.000
NCLS: 524/762.000; 524/808.000; 525/089.000; 525/329.200; 525/330.500
IC [7]
ICM C11D001-00
IPCI C11D0001-00 [ICM,7]
IPCI-2 C08F0012-28 [I,A]; C08F0012-00 [I,C*]; C08K0005-16 [I,A]; C08K0005-00 [I,C*]
IPCR C08F0012-00 [I,C]; C08F0012-28 [I,A]; A61K0008-72 [I,C*]; A61K0008-90 [I,A]; A61Q0005-02 [I,C*]; A61Q0005-02 [I,A]; A61Q0019-10 [I,C*]; A61Q0019-10 [I,A]; C08F0220-00 [I,C*]; C08F0220-34 [I,A]; C08F0293-00 [I,C*]; C08F0293-00 [I,A]; C08K0005-00 [I,C]; C08K0005-16 [I,A]; C08L0053-00 [I,C*]; C08L0053-00 [I,A]; C11D0001-00 [I,C*]; C11D0001-00 [I,A]; C11D0003-37 [I,C*]; C11D0003-37 [I,A]; D21H0021-10 [I,C*]; D21H0021-10 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 7 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2005:59196 USPATFULL
TI Block polymers, compositions and methods of use for foams, laundry detergents, shower rinses and coagulants
IN Yeung, Dominic Wai-Kwing, 3661 Golden Orchard Drive, Mississauga, Ontario, CANADA L4Y 3J2
Bergeron, Vance, 118 rue Saint Exupery, Antony, FRANCE 92160
Bodet, Jean-Francois, 5067 Plantation Ct., Mason, OH, United States 45040
Sivik, Mark Robert, 2434 Sheffield Ct., Ft. Mitchell, KY, United States 41014
Kluesener, Bernard William, 11619 New Biddinger Rd., Harrison, OH, United States 45030
Scheper, William Michael, 2393 Picnic Woods Dr., Lawrenceburg, IN, United States 47025
PI US 6864314 B1 20050308
AI US 2000-698149 20001030 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-318942, filed on 26 May 1999, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
LN.CNT 4704
INCL INCLM: 525/091.000
INCLS: 525/089.000; 525/230.000; 525/329.900; 525/330.500; 524/762.000; 524/808.000; 524/815.000; 523/418.000; 523/429.000; 521/030.000; 521/031.000; 521/032.000; 526/310.000; 526/312.000; 526/320.000; 526/323.000; 424/070.270
NCL NCLM: 525/091.000
NCLS: 424/070.270; 521/030.000; 521/031.000; 521/032.000; 523/418.000; 523/429.000; 524/762.000; 524/808.000; 524/815.000; 525/089.000; 525/230.000; 525/329.900; 525/330.500; 526/310.000; 526/312.000; 526/320.000; 526/323.000
IC [7]
ICM C08F012-28
ICS C08K005-16; A61K007-11
IPCI C08F0012-28 [ICM,7]; C08F0012-00 [ICM,7,C*]; C08K0005-16 [ICS,7]; C08K0005-00 [ICS,7,C*]; A61K0007-11 [ICS,7]
IPCR A01C0001-00 [I,C*]; A01C0001-08 [I,A]; A01N0025-16 [I,C*]; A01N0025-16 [I,A]; A61K0008-00 [I,C*]; A61K0008-00 [I,A]; A61K0008-30 [I,C*]; A61K0008-37 [I,A]; A61K0008-44 [I,A]; A61K0008-46 [I,A]; A61K0008-72 [I,C*]; A61K0008-89 [I,A]; A61K0008-891 [I,A]; A61K0008-90 [I,A]; A61Q0005-02 [I,C*]; A61Q0005-02 [I,A]; A61Q0019-10 [I,C*]; A61Q0019-10 [I,A]; A62D0001-00 [I,C*]; A62D0001-02 [I,A]; A62D0001-04 [I,A]; C08F0012-00 [I,C*]; C08F0012-28 [I,A]; C08F0220-00 [I,C*]; C08F0220-34 [I,A]; C08F0293-00 [I,C*]; C08F0293-00 [I,A]; C08K0005-00 [I,C*]; C08K0005-16 [I,A]; C08L0053-00 [I,C*]; C08L0053-00 [I,A]; C11D0001-66 [I,C*]; C11D0001-66 [I,A]; C11D0001-88 [I,C*]; C11D0001-88 [I,A]; C11D0003-00 [I,C*]; C11D0003-00 [I,A]; C11D0003-37 [I,C*]; C11D0003-37 [I,A]; C11D0003-39 [I,C*]; C11D0003-39 [I,A]; C11D0003-395 [I,C*]; C11D0003-395 [I,A]; C11D0003-40 [I,C*]; C11D0003-42 [I,A]; D06L0001-00 [I,C*]; D06L0001-12 [I,A]; D21H0017-00 [I,C*];

D21H0017-45 [I,A]; D21H0021-10 [I,C*]; D21H0021-10 [I,A]
EXF 525/91; 525/89; 525/230; 525/329.9; 525/330.5; 524/762; 524/808; 524/815; 524/820; 523/418; 523/429; 521/30; 521/31; 521/32; 526/310; 526/312; 526/320; 526/323; 424/70.27
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 8 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2004:214981 USPATFULL
TI Shave gel products
IN Manivannan, Gurusamy, Maryland Heights, MO, UNITED STATES
Novikov, Alexander, Framingham, MA, UNITED STATES
Thong, Stephen, Needham, MA, UNITED STATES
Barnet, Alfred, Hingham, MA, UNITED STATES
Xu, Yun, Andover, MA, UNITED STATES
McLaughlin, Ronald, Medford, MA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20040166086 A1 20040826
AI US 2003-720531 A1 20031125 (10)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2003-371619, filed on 21 Feb 2003, PENDING
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 708
INCL INCLM: 424/073.000
NCL NCLM: 424/073.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K007-15
IPCI A61K0007-15 [ICM,7]
IPCR A61K0008-04 [I,C*]; A61K0008-04 [I,A]; A61K0008-19 [I,C*]; A61K0008-22 [I,A]; A61K0008-30 [I,C*]; A61K0008-46 [I,A]; A61Q0009-02 [I,C*]; A61Q0009-02 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 9 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2004:214980 USPATFULL
TI Shave gel compositions
IN Manivannan, Gurusamy, North Chelmsford, MA, UNITED STATES
Novikov, Alexander, Framingham, MA, UNITED STATES
Thong, Stephen, Needham, MA, UNITED STATES
Barnet, Alfred, Hingham, MA, UNITED STATES
Xu, Yun, Andover, MA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20040166085 A1 20040826
AI US 2003-371619 A1 20030221 (10)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 596
INCL INCLM: 424/073.000
NCL NCLM: 424/073.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K007-15
IPCI A61K0007-15 [ICM,7]
IPCR A61K0008-04 [I,C*]; A61K0008-04 [I,A]; A61K0008-19 [I,C*]; A61K0008-22 [I,A]; A61K0008-30 [I,C*]; A61K0008-46 [I,A]; A61Q0009-02 [I,C*]; A61Q0009-02 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 10 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2002:294312 USPATFULL
TI External compositions for skin comprising sphingoglycolipid
IN Murata, Katsumi, Tokyo, JAPAN
Nozawa, Takashi, Tokyo, JAPAN
Hara, Hisako, Tokyo, JAPAN
Asai, Michiki, Tokyo, JAPAN
Wakayama, Sachio, Tokyo, JAPAN
PA KIBUN FOOD CHEMIFA CO., LTD., Minato-ku, Tokyo, JAPAN, 105-0004 (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 20020164351 A1 20021107
US 6514744 B2 20030204
AI US 2001-12510 A1 20011212 (10)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1998-84394, filed on 27 May 1998, PATENTED

PRAI JP 1997-141768 19970530
JP 1997-141769 19970530
JP 1997-141770 19970530
JP 1997-141771 19970530
JP 1998-9963 19980121
JP 1998-61749 19980312
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1298
INCL INCLM: 424/195.150
INCLS: 435/254.100
NCL NCLM: 435/252.100; 424/195.150
NCLS: 435/254.100; 435/255.100
IC [7]
ICM A61K035-84
ICS C12N001-18
IPCI A61K0035-84 [ICM,7]; C12N0001-18 [ICS,7]
IPCI-2 C12N0001-20 [ICM,7]; C12N0001-14 [ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0008-02 [I,C*]; A61K0008-02 [I,A]; A61K0008-30 [I,C*];
A61K0008-68 [I,A]; A61K0008-96 [I,C*]; A61K0008-97 [I,A];
A61K0008-99 [I,A]; A61K0036-06 [I,C*]; A61K0036-06 [I,A];
A61Q0001-02 [I,C*]; A61Q0001-02 [I,A]; A61Q0001-04 [I,A];
A61Q0001-06 [I,A]; A61Q0001-08 [I,A]; A61Q0001-10 [I,A];
A61Q0003-02 [I,C*]; A61Q0003-02 [I,A]; A61Q0005-00 [I,C*];
A61Q0005-00 [I,A]; A61Q0005-02 [I,C*]; A61Q0005-02 [I,A];
A61Q0005-10 [I,C*]; A61Q0005-10 [I,A]; A61Q0009-02 [I,C*];
A61Q0009-02 [I,A]; A61Q0011-00 [I,C*]; A61Q0011-00 [I,A];
A61Q0019-00 [I,C*]; A61Q0019-00 [I,A]; A61Q0019-02 [I,C*];
A61Q0019-02 [I,A]; A61Q0019-10 [I,C*]; A61Q0019-10 [I,A];
C12N0001-14 [I,C*]; C12N0001-14 [I,A]; C12N0001-20 [I,C*];
C12N0001-20 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 11 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2002:164425 USPATFULL
TI New cosmetic, personal care, cleaning agent, and nutritional supplement compositions and methods of making and using same
IN Lee, Sean, Karlsruhe, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Kessler, Susanna, Ergolding, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Forberich, Oliver, Oberursel, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Buchwar, Claire, Wiesbaden, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Greenspan, David C., Grainsville, FL, UNITED STATES
PI US 20020086039 A1 20020704
US 7250174 B2 20070731
AI US 2001-818466 A1 20010327 (9)
PRAI US 2000-192261P 20000327 (60)
US 2000-197162P 20000414 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 4825
INCL INCLM: 424/401.000
INCLS: 424/063.000; 424/064.000
NCL NCLM: 424/401.000
NCLS: 424/064.000; 424/069.000; 424/070.100; 424/400.000; 424/404.000;
424/063.000
IC [7]
ICM A61K007-021
ICS A61K007-025; A61K007-00
IPCI A61K0007-021 [ICM,7]; A61K0007-025 [ICS,7]; A61K0007-00 [ICS,7]
IPCI-2 A61K0006-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0025-34 [I,A];
A61K0008-00 [I,A]; A61K0008-18 [I,A]
IPCR A61K0006-00 [I,C]; A61K0006-00 [I,A]; A61K0008-00 [I,C];
A61K0008-00 [I,A]; A61K0008-18 [I,C]; A61K0008-18 [I,A];
A61K0008-19 [I,C*]; A61K0008-22 [I,A]; A61K0008-25 [I,A];
A61K0009-00 [I,C]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61Q0001-02 [I,C*];
A61Q0001-02 [I,A]; A61Q0001-06 [I,A]; A61Q0003-00 [I,C*];
A61Q0003-00 [I,A]; A61Q0005-02 [I,C*]; A61Q0005-02 [I,A];
A61Q0009-02 [I,C*]; A61Q0009-02 [I,A]; A61Q0011-00 [I,C*];
A61Q0011-00 [I,A]; A61Q0015-00 [I,C*]; A61Q0015-00 [I,A];
A61Q0017-04 [I,C*]; A61Q0017-04 [I,A]; A61Q0019-00 [I,C*];
A61Q0019-00 [I,A]; A61Q0019-10 [I,C*]; A61Q0019-10 [I,A]

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 12 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2002:12038 USPATFULL
TI EXTERNAL COMPOSITION FOR SKIN COMPRISING SPHINGOGLYCOLIPID
IN MURATA, KATSUMI, TOKYO, JAPAN
NOZAWA, TAKASHI, TOKYO, JAPAN
HARA, HISAKO, TOKYO, JAPAN
ASAI, MICHIKI, TOKYO, JAPAN
WAKAYAMA, SACHIO, TOKYO, JAPAN
PI US 20020006414 A1 20020117
US 6348201 B2 20020219
AI US 1998-84394 A1 19980527 (9)
PRAI JP 1997-141768 19970530
JP 1997-141769 19970530
JP 1997-141770 19970530
JP 1997-141771 19970530
JP 1998-9963 19980121
JP 1998-61749 19980312
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LN.CNT 1372
INCL INCLM: 424/400.000
NCL NCLM: 424/401.000; 424/400.000
NCLS: 435/822.000; 514/025.000; 536/017.900
IC [7]
ICM A61K009-00
IPCI A61K0009-00 [ICM,7]
IPCI-2 A61K0007-00 [ICM,7]
IPCR A61K0008-02 [I,C*]; A61K0008-02 [I,A]; A61K0008-30 [I,C*];
A61K0008-68 [I,A]; A61K0008-96 [I,C*]; A61K0008-97 [I,A];
A61K0008-99 [I,A]; A61Q0001-02 [I,C*]; A61Q0001-02 [I,A];
A61Q0001-04 [I,A]; A61Q0001-06 [I,A]; A61Q0001-08 [I,A];
A61Q0001-10 [I,A]; A61Q0005-00 [I,C*]; A61Q0005-00 [I,A];
A61Q0005-02 [I,C*]; A61Q0005-02 [I,A]; A61Q0005-10 [I,C*];
A61Q0005-10 [I,A]; A61Q0009-02 [I,C*]; A61Q0009-02 [I,A];
A61Q0011-00 [I,C*]; A61Q0011-00 [I,A]; A61Q0019-00 [I,C*];
A61Q0019-00 [I,A]; A61Q0019-02 [I,C*]; A61Q0019-02 [I,A];
A61Q0019-10 [I,C*]; A61Q0019-10 [I,A]; C12N0001-14 [I,C*];
C12N0001-14 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 13 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2001:39978 USPATFULL
TI Surgery plume filter device and method of filtering
IN Skalla, Randy Marc, Leesburg, GA, United States
Ahrens, Carl Austin, Cincinnati, OH, United States
Garner, Jr., Robert Keith, Miamisburg, OH, United States
Wilkinson, Bradley Carl, Cincinnati, OH, United States
PA EnviroSurgical, Inc., Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6203762 B1 20010320
AI US 1999-327023 19990607 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-657156, filed on 3 Jun 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5910291 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-198480, filed on 18 Feb 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5522808 Division of Ser. No. US 1992-851862, filed on 16 Mar 1992, now patented, Pat. No. US 5288469
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 1095
INCL INCLM: 422/171.000
INCLS: 422/169.000; 422/170.000; 422/122.000; 096/134.000; 096/341.000; 261/DIG.026
NCL NCLM: 422/171.000
NCLS: 096/134.000; 096/341.000; 261/DIG.026; 422/122.000; 422/169.000; 422/170.000
IC [7]
ICM B01D050-00
ICS B01D053-00; A61L009-00
IPCI B01D0050-00 [ICM,7]; B01D0053-00 [ICS,7]; A61L0009-00 [ICS,7]

IPCR A61B0018-00 [I,A]; A61B0018-00 [I,C*]; A61L0009-16 [I,A];
A61L0009-16 [I,C*]; B01D0046-24 [I,A]; B01D0046-24 [I,C*];
B01D0053-04 [I,A]; B01D0053-04 [I,C*]; B01D0053-46 [I,C*];
B01D0053-54 [I,C*]; B01D0053-58 [I,A]; B01D0053-72 [I,A]
EXF 422/168-171; 422/4; 422/5; 422/122; 261/DIG.26; 096/134; 096/150;
096/341; 096/178; 096/246; 096/253

L10 ANSWER 14 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 1999:85240 USPATFULL
TI Protocol for simulated natural biofilm formation
IN Bakich, Shannon L., Racine, WI, United States
Gipp, Mark M., Mount Pleasant, WI, United States
PA S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc., Racine, WI, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5928889 19990727
AI US 1998-23520 19980213 (9)
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 441
INCL INCLM: 435/029.000
INCLS: 435/289.100; 435/970.000
NCL NCLM: 435/029.000
NCLS: 435/289.100; 435/970.000
IC [6]
ICM C12Q001-02
ICS G01N033-53
IPCI C12Q0001-02 [ICM,6]; G01N0033-53 [ICS,6]
IPCR C12M0001-14 [I,C*]; C12M0001-14 [I,A]
EXF 435/29; 435/289.1; 435/970
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 15 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 1999:65049 USPATFULL
TI Surgery plume filter device and method of filtering
IN Skalla, Randy Marc, Leesburg, GA, United States
Ahrens, Carl Austin, Cincinnati, OH, United States
Garner, Jr., Robert Keith, Miamisburg, OH, United States
Wilkinson, Bradley Carl, Cincinnati, OH, United States
PA EnviroSurgical, Inc., Springfield, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5910291 19990608
AI US 1996-657156 19960603 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-198480, filed on 18 Feb 1994,
now patented, Pat. No. US 5522808 which is a division of Ser. No. US
1992-851862, filed on 16 Mar 1992, now patented, Pat. No. US 5288469
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 1083
INCL INCLM: 422/171.000
INCLS: 422/169.000; 422/170.000; 422/122.000; 055/233.000; 096/134.000;
096/341.000; 261/DIG.026
NCL NCLM: 422/171.000
NCLS: 096/134.000; 096/296.000; 096/341.000; 261/DIG.026; 422/122.000;
422/169.000; 422/170.000
IC [6]
ICM B01D050-00
ICS B01D053-00; A61L009-00
IPCI B01D0050-00 [ICM,6]; B01D0053-00 [ICS,6]; A61L0009-00 [ICS,6]
IPCR B01D0046-24 [I,C*]; B01D0046-24 [I,A]; B01D0053-04 [I,C*];
B01D0053-04 [I,A]; B01D0053-46 [I,C*]; B01D0053-54 [I,C*];
B01D0053-58 [I,A]; B01D0053-72 [I,A]
EXF 422/168; 422/169; 422/171; 422/4; 422/5; 422/122; 422/170; 096/134;
096/150; 096/341; 055/233; 055/316; 055/255; 055/357; 055/247;
261/DIG.26; 604/317; 604/319

L10 ANSWER 16 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 1999:50845 USPATFULL
TI Formulations of magnesium compounds for local application and methods of
treatment using the same
IN Marx, Alvin J., 511 Mirepoix, San Antonio, TX, United States 78232-1951
PI US 5898037 19990427

AI US 1996-678151 19960711 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-311599, filed on 23 Sep 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-975786, filed on 13 Nov 1992, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 881
INCL INCLM: 424/049.000
INCLS: 424/054.000; 424/709.000
NCL NCLM: 424/049.000
NCLS: 424/054.000; 424/709.000
IC [6]
ICM A61K007-16
ICS A61K007-22; A61K033-04
IPCI A61K0007-16 [ICM,6]; A61K0007-22 [ICS,6]; A61K0033-04 [ICS,6]
IPCR A61K0008-19 [I,C*]; A61K0008-19 [I,A]; A61K0033-06 [I,C*]; A61K0033-06 [I,A]; A61Q0011-00 [I,C*]; A61Q0011-00 [I,A]; A61Q0019-00 [I,C*]; A61Q0019-00 [I,A]
EXF 424/49; 424/54; 424/709
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 17 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 97:68148 USPATFULL
TI Personal product compositions comprising heteroatom containing alkyl aldonamide compounds
IN Vermeer, Robert, Nutley, NJ, United States
PA Lever Brothers Company, Division of Conopco, Inc., New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5653970 19970805
AI US 1994-352008 19941208 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 6060
INCL INCLM: 424/070.240
INCLS: 424/070.100; 514/847.000; 510/126.000; 510/135.000
NCL NCLM: 424/070.240
NCLS: 424/070.100; 510/126.000; 510/135.000; 514/847.000
IC [6]
ICM A61K007-07
ICS A61K007-075
IPCI A61K0007-07 [ICM,6]; A61K0007-075 [ICS,6]
IPCR A61K0008-30 [I,C*]; A61K0008-60 [I,A]; A61Q0005-02 [I,C*]; A61Q0005-02 [I,A]; A61Q0009-02 [I,C*]; A61Q0009-02 [I,A]; A61Q0009-04 [I,C*]; A61Q0009-04 [I,A]; A61Q0015-00 [I,C*]; A61Q0015-00 [I,A]; A61Q0017-04 [I,C*]; A61Q0017-04 [I,A]; A61Q0019-00 [I,C*]; A61Q0019-00 [I,A]; A61Q0019-10 [I,C*]; A61Q0019-10 [I,A]
EXF 424/401; 424/70.31; 424/70.19; 424/70.24
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 18 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 84:58202 USPATFULL
TI Preparations containing methylsulfonylmethane and methods of use and purification
IN Herschler, Robert J., 3080 NW. 8th St., Camas, WA, United States 98607
PI US 4477469 19841016
AI US 1981-277592 19810626 (6)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1979-71068, filed on 30 Aug 1979, now patented, Pat. No. US 4296104
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 822
INCL INCLM: 424/322.000
NCL NCLM: 514/588.000
IC [3]
ICM A61K031-17
IPCI A61K0031-17 [ICM,3]
IPCR A61K0031-095 [I,C*]; A61K0031-10 [I,A]; A61K0031-17 [I,C*]; A61K0031-17 [I,A]; A61K0031-18 [I,C*]; A61K0031-18 [I,A]; A61K0033-14 [I,C*]; A61K0033-14 [I,A]; A61K0008-30 [I,C*];

A61K0008-46 [I,A]; A61Q0003-00 [I,C*]; A61Q0003-00 [I,A];
A61Q0019-00 [I,C*]; A61Q0019-00 [I,A]
EXF 424/322
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 19 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 82:62978 USPATFULL
TI Use of calcium metasilicate (wollastonite) as a formaldehyde suppressant for urea formaldehyde resins
IN Wawzonek, Stanley, 2014 Ridgeway Dr., Iowa City, IA, United States 52240
PI US 4366264 19821228
AI US 1982-369148 19820416 (6)
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 464
INCL INCLM: 521/122.000
INCLS: 521/187.000; 521/188.000; 524/456.000; 524/597.000
NCL NCLM: 521/122.000
NCLS: 521/187.000; 521/188.000; 524/456.000; 524/597.000
IC [3]
ICM C08J009-30
IPCI C08J0009-30 [ICM,3]; C08J0009-00 [ICM,3,C*]
IPCR C08J0009-00 [I,C*]; C08J0009-00 [I,A]; C08K0003-00 [I,C*];
C08K0003-34 [I,A]
EXF 521/122; 521/187; 521/188; 524/456; 524/597
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 20 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 81:57504 USPATFULL
TI Methylsulfonylmethane and methods of use
IN Herschler, Robert J., 3080 NW. 8th St., Camas, WA, United States 98607
PI US 4296130 19811020
AI US 1979-71068 19790830 (6)
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 734
INCL INCLM: 424/337.000
NCL NCLM: 514/711.000
IC [3]
ICM A61K031-10
IPCI A61K0031-10 [ICM,3]; A61K0031-095 [ICM,3,C*]
IPCR A61K0008-00 [I,C*]; A61K0008-00 [I,A]; A61K0008-19 [I,C*];
A61K0008-20 [I,A]; A61K0008-30 [I,C*]; A61K0008-30 [I,A];
A61K0008-34 [I,A]; A61K0008-40 [I,A]; A61K0008-46 [I,A];
A61K0008-60 [I,A]; A61K0008-72 [I,C*]; A61K0008-86 [I,A];
A61K0009-06 [I,C*]; A61K0009-06 [I,A]; A61K0009-08 [I,C*];
A61K0009-08 [I,A]; A61K0031-045 [I,C*]; A61K0031-047 [I,A];
A61K0031-095 [I,C*]; A61K0031-10 [I,A]; A61K0031-17 [I,C*];
A61K0031-17 [I,A]; A61K0033-14 [I,C*]; A61K0033-14 [I,A];
A61P0007-00 [I,C*]; A61P0007-08 [I,A]; A61Q0003-00 [I,C*];
A61Q0003-00 [I,A]; A61Q0003-02 [I,C*]; A61Q0003-02 [I,A];
A61Q0003-04 [I,C*]; A61Q0003-04 [I,A]; A61Q0005-00 [I,C*];
A61Q0005-00 [I,A]; A61Q0005-02 [I,C*]; A61Q0005-02 [I,A];
A61Q0019-00 [I,C*]; A61Q0019-00 [I,A]
EXF 424/337
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 21 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 77:43415 USPATFULL
TI Thermogenic system
IN Frump, John Adams, Terre Haute, IN, United States
Hunsucker, Jerry Hoyt, Terre Haute, IN, United States
PA IMC Chemical Group, Inc., Terre Haute, IN, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 4042520 19770816
AI US 1976-655321 19760205 (5)
DT Utility
FS Granted

LN.CNT 493
INCL INCLM: 252/070.000
INCLS: 126/263.000; 252/090.000; 252/188.300R; 260/307.000F;
260/307.000FA
NCL NCLM: 252/070.000
NCLS: 126/263.010; 252/183.130; 510/138.000; 510/158.000; 548/215.000
IC [2]
ICM C09K003-00
ICS C09K003-18; C09K005-00
IPCI C09K0003-00 [ICM,2]; C09K0003-18 [ICS,2]; C09K0005-00 [ICS,2]
IPCR A61K0008-02 [I,C*]; A61K0008-02 [I,A]; A61K0008-30 [I,C*];
A61K0008-49 [I,A]; A61Q0009-02 [I,C*]; A61Q0009-02 [I,A];
A61Q0019-10 [I,C*]; A61Q0019-10 [I,A]; C09K0003-18 [I,C*];
C09K0003-18 [I,A]; C09K0003-30 [I,C*]; C09K0003-30 [I,A];
C09K0005-00 [I,C*]; C09K0005-16 [I,A]
EXF 252/90; 252/188.3; 252/70; 252/188.3R; 424/45; 424/47; 424/73; 126/263;
260/307F; 260/307FA; 044/3; 044/3R; 149/37; 149/119; 244/134R
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 22 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 75:38713 USPATFULL
TI Aerosol package of product containing liquified gas
IN Laauwe, Robert H., Franklin Lakes, NJ, United States
PI US 3896970 19750729
AI US 1973-409689 19731026 (5)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1972-270560, filed on 10 Jul 1972, now patented,
Pat. No. US 3788521
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 771
INCL INCLM: 222/094.000
NCL NCLM: 222/094.000
IC [2]
ICM B65D035-24
IPCI B65D0035-24 [ICM,2]
IPCR B65D0083-14 [I,C*]; B65D0083-14 [I,A]
EXF 222/94; 222/136; 222/145; 222/402.24; 222/402.18; 222/193; 222/95;
222/386.5; 222/1

L10 ANSWER 23 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 75:8529 USPATFULL
TI NON-PRESSURIZED PACKAGE CONTAINING SELF-HEATING PRODUCTS
IN Schmitt, William H., Elmhurst, IL, United States
PA Alberto Culver Company, Melrose Park, IL, United States (U.S.
corporation)
PI US 3866800 19750218
AI US 1969-798628 19690212 (4)
DT Utility
FS Granted
LN.CNT 734
INCL INCLM: 222/094.000
INCLS: 252/188.300; 424/045.000; 424/047.000
NCL NCLM: 222/094.000
NCLS: 252/183.140; 424/045.000; 424/047.000
IC [1]
ICM B65D035-24
IPCI B65D0035-24 [ICM,1]
IPCR B65D0035-00 [I,C*]; B65D0035-22 [I,A]
EXF 222/94; 222/136; 222/145; 424/40; 424/44; 424/45; 424/47; 252/305;
252/188.3

L10 ANSWER 24 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 74:5585 USPATFULL
TI AEROSOL PACKAGE
IN Laauwe, Robert H., 237 Ridge Rd., Franklin Lakes, NJ, United States
07417
PI US 3788521 19740129
AI US 1972-270560 19720710 (5)
DT Utility

FS Granted
LN.CNT 783
INCL INCLM: 222/094.000
NCL NCLM: 222/094.000
IC [1]
ICM B65D035-24
IPCI B65D0035-24 [ICM,1]
IPCR B65D0083-14 [I,C*]; B65D0083-14 [I,A]
EXF 222/94; 222/135; 222/386.5; 222/95; 222/389; 424/45; 424/47

L10 ANSWER 25 OF 32 USPATOLD on STN
Full Text
AN 1974:66209 USPATOLD
TI THERMOGENIC SYSTEMS
IN MARGOLIS E
PA DART INDUSTRIES INC.
PI US 3804771 A 19740416
AI US 1972-288861 19720901
PRAI US 1972-288861 19720913
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
LN.CNT 442
INCL INCLM: 252/070.000
INCLS: 126/263.010; 252/183.130; 424/047.000; 510/131.000; 510/158.000; 510/365.000; 510/386.000
NCL NCLM: 252/070.000
NCLS: 126/263.010; 252/183.130; 424/047.000; 510/131.000; 510/158.000; 510/365.000; 510/386.000
IC IPCR A61K0008-02 [I,C*]; A61K0008-02 [I,A]; A61Q0009-02 [I,C*]; A61Q0009-02 [I,A]; A61Q0019-10 [I,C*]; A61Q0019-10 [I,A]; C09K0005-00 [I,C*]; C09K0005-16 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 26 OF 32 USPATOLD on STN
Full Text
AN 1972:58646 USPATOLD
TI SELF HEATING LATHER
IN BODEN HERBERT
ANTONELLI JOSEPH A
PA E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY
PI US 3632516 A 19720104
AI US 1968-762531 19680901
PRAI US 1968-762531 19680925
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
LN.CNT 570
INCL INCLM: 510/372.000
INCLS: 222/146.300; 252/183.140; 424/073.000; 510/108.000; 510/120.000; 510/140.000; 510/406.000
NCL NCLM: 510/372.000
NCLS: 222/146.300; 252/183.140; 424/073.000; 510/108.000; 510/120.000; 510/140.000; 510/406.000
IC IPCR A61K0008-02 [I,C*]; A61K0008-02 [I,A]; A61Q0009-02 [I,C*]; A61Q0009-02 [I,A]; C11D0009-04 [I,C*]; C11D0009-42 [I,A]; C11D0017-00 [I,C*]; C11D0017-00 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 27 OF 32 USPATOLD on STN
Full Text
AN 1963:41424 USPATOLD
TI Protective coating
IN SCHUSTER LUDWIG K
BALDI JR ALFONSO L
PI US 3112231 A 19631126
AI US 1957-666852 19570620
PRAI US 1957-666852 19570620
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
LN.CNT 720
INCL INCLM: 148/267.000
NCL NCLM: 148/267.000
IC IPCR C23C0022-73 [I,C*]; C23C0022-74 [I,A]

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 28 OF 32 USPATOLD on STN
Full Text
AN 1953:22984 USPATOLD
TI One step photographic transfer process
IN LAND EDWIN H
PI US 2647056 A 19530728
AI US 1948-7795 19480212
PRAI US 1948-7795 19480212
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
LN.CNT 1415
INCL INCLM: 430/141.000
INCLS: 430/149.000; 430/244.000; 430/403.000; 430/404.000
NCL NCLM: 430/141.000
NCLS: 430/149.000; 430/244.000; 430/403.000; 430/404.000
IC IPCR G03C0008-00 [I,C*]; G03C0008-42 [I,A]
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 29 OF 32 USPAT2 on STN
Full Text
AN 2005:131808 USPAT2
TI Block polymers, compositions and methods of use for foams, laundry detergents, shower rinses and coagulants
IN Yeung, Dominic Wai-Kwing, Ontario, CANADA
Bergeron, Vance, Antony, FRANCE
Bodet, Jean-Francois, Mason, OH, UNITED STATES
Sivik, Mark R., Ft. Mitchell, KY, UNITED STATES
Kluesener, Bernard W., Harrison, OH, UNITED STATES
Scheper, William M., Lawrenceburg, IN, UNITED STATES
PA Rhodia Inc., Cranbury, NJ, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)
PI US 7335700 B2 20080226
AI US 2005-25967 20050103 (11)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-698149, filed on 30 Oct 2000, Pat. No. US 6864314 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-318942, filed on 26 May 1999, ABANDONED
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
LN.CNT 4583
INCL INCLM: 525/091.000
INCLS: 525/089.000; 525/329.200; 525/330.500; 524/762.000; 524/808.000
NCL NCLM: 525/091.000; 510/235.000
NCLS: 524/762.000; 524/808.000; 525/089.000; 525/329.200; 525/330.500
IC IPCI C11D0001-00 [ICM,7]
IPCI-2 C08F0012-28 [I,A]; C08F0012-00 [I,C*]; C08K0005-16 [I,A]; C08K0005-00 [I,C*]
IPCR C08F0012-00 [I,C]; C08F0012-28 [I,A]; A61K0008-72 [I,C*]; A61K0008-90 [I,A]; A61Q0005-02 [I,C*]; A61Q0005-02 [I,A]; A61Q0019-10 [I,C*]; A61Q0019-10 [I,A]; C08F0220-00 [I,C*]; C08F0220-34 [I,A]; C08F0293-00 [I,C*]; C08F0293-00 [I,A]; C08K0005-00 [I,C]; C08K0005-16 [I,A]; C08L0053-00 [I,C*]; C08L0053-00 [I,A]; C11D0001-00 [I,C*]; C11D0001-00 [I,A]; C11D0003-37 [I,C*]; C11D0003-37 [I,A]; D21H0021-10 [I,C*]; D21H0021-10 [I,A]
EXF 525/91; 525/89; 525/329.2; 525/330.5; 524/70; 524/762; 524/808
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 30 OF 32 USPAT2 on STN
Full Text
AN 2002:294312 USPAT2
TI External compositions for skin comprising sphingoglycolipid
IN Murata, Katsumi, Tokyo, JAPAN
Nozawa, Takashi, Tokyo, JAPAN
Hara, Hisako, Tokyo, JAPAN
Asai, Michiki, Tokyo, JAPAN
Wakayama, Sachio, Tokyo, JAPAN
PA Kibun Food Chemifa Co., Ltd., Tokyo, JAPAN (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6514744 B2 20030204
AI US 2001-12510 20011212 (10)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1998-84394, filed on 27 May 1998, now patented, Pat. No. US 6348201, issued on 19 Feb 2002

PRAI JP 1997-141768 19970530
JP 1997-141769 19970530
JP 1997-141770 19970530
JP 1997-141771 19970530
JP 1998-9963 19980121
JP 1998-61749 19980312
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
LN.CNT 1111
INCL INCLM: 435/252.100
INCLS: 435/254.100; 435/255.100
NCL NCLM: 435/252.100; 424/195.150
NCLS: 435/254.100; 435/255.100
IC [7]
ICM C12N001-20
ICS C12N001-14
IPCI A61K0035-84 [ICM,7]; C12N0001-18 [ICS,7]
IPCI-2 C12N0001-20 [ICM,7]; C12N0001-14 [ICS,7]
IPCR A61K0008-02 [I,C*]; A61K0008-02 [I,A]; A61K0008-30 [I,C*];
A61K0008-68 [I,A]; A61K0008-96 [I,C*]; A61K0008-97 [I,A];
A61K0008-99 [I,A]; A61K0036-06 [I,C*]; A61K0036-06 [I,A];
A61Q0001-02 [I,C*]; A61Q0001-02 [I,A]; A61Q0001-04 [I,A];
A61Q0001-06 [I,A]; A61Q0001-08 [I,A]; A61Q0001-10 [I,A];
A61Q0003-02 [I,C*]; A61Q0003-02 [I,A]; A61Q0005-00 [I,C*];
A61Q0005-00 [I,A]; A61Q0005-02 [I,C*]; A61Q0005-02 [I,A];
A61Q0005-10 [I,C*]; A61Q0005-10 [I,A]; A61Q0009-02 [I,C*];
A61Q0009-02 [I,A]; A61Q0011-00 [I,C*]; A61Q0011-00 [I,A];
A61Q0019-00 [I,C*]; A61Q0019-00 [I,A]; A61Q0019-02 [I,C*];
A61Q0019-02 [I,A]; A61Q0019-10 [I,C*]; A61Q0019-10 [I,A];
C12N0001-14 [I,C*]; C12N0001-14 [I,A]; C12N0001-20 [I,C*];
C12N0001-20 [I,A]
EXF 424/450; 435/254.1; 435/255.1; 435/252.1
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 31 OF 32 USPAT2 on STN
Full Text
AN 2002:164425 USPAT2
TI Cosmetic, personal care, cleaning agent, and nutritional supplement
compositions and methods of making and using same
IN Lee, Sean, Karlsruhe, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Kessler, Susanna, Ergolding, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Forberich, Oliver, Oberursel, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Buchwar, Claire, Wiesbaden, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Greenspan, David C., Gainesville, FL, UNITED STATES
PA Schott AG, Mainz, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 7250174 B2 20070731
AI US 2001-818466 20010327 (9)
PRAI US 2000-197162P 20000414 (60)
US 2000-192216P 20000327 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
LN.CNT 4395
INCL INCLM: 424/401.000
INCLS: 424/400.000; 424/404.000; 424/064.000; 424/069.000; 424/070.100
NCL NCLM: 424/401.000
NCLS: 424/064.000; 424/069.000; 424/070.100; 424/400.000; 424/404.000;
424/063.000
IC IPCI A61K0007-021 [ICM,7]; A61K0007-025 [ICS,7]; A61K0007-00 [ICS,7]
IPCI-2 A61K0006-00 [I,A]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61K0025-34 [I,A];
A61K0008-00 [I,A]; A61K0008-18 [I,A]
IPCR A61K0006-00 [I,C]; A61K0006-00 [I,A]; A61K0008-00 [I,C];
A61K0008-00 [I,A]; A61K0008-18 [I,C]; A61K0008-18 [I,A];
A61K0008-19 [I,C*]; A61K0008-22 [I,A]; A61K0008-25 [I,A];
A61K0009-00 [I,C]; A61K0009-00 [I,A]; A61Q0001-02 [I,C*];
A61Q0001-02 [I,A]; A61Q0001-06 [I,A]; A61Q0003-00 [I,C*];
A61Q0003-00 [I,A]; A61Q0005-02 [I,C*]; A61Q0005-02 [I,A];
A61Q0009-02 [I,C*]; A61Q0009-02 [I,A]; A61Q0011-00 [I,C*];
A61Q0011-00 [I,A]; A61Q0015-00 [I,C*]; A61Q0015-00 [I,A];
A61Q0017-04 [I,C*]; A61Q0017-04 [I,A]; A61Q0019-00 [I,C*];
A61Q0019-00 [I,A]; A61Q0019-10 [I,C*]; A61Q0019-10 [I,A]
EXF 424/400; 424/401; 424/63; 424/64; 424/69; 424/59; 424/404
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 32 OF 32 USPAT2 on STN
Full Text
AN 2002:12038 USPAT2
TI External composition for skin comprising sphingoglycolipid
IN Murata, Katsumi, Tokyo, JAPAN
Nozawa, Takashi, Tokyo, JAPAN
Hara, Hisako, Tokyo, JAPAN
Asai, Michiki, Tokyo, JAPAN
Wakayama, Sachio, Tokyo, JAPAN
PA Kibun Food Chemifa Co., Ltd., Tokyo, JAPAN (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6348201 B2 20020219
AI US 1998-84394 19980527 (9)
PRAI JP 1997-141768 19970530
JP 1997-141769 19970530
JP 1997-141770 19970530
JP 1997-141771 19970530
JP 1998-963 19980121
JP 1998-61749 19980312
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
LN.CNT 1239
INCL INCLM: 424/401.000
INCLS: 536/017.900; 514/025.000; 435/822.000
NCL NCLM: 424/401.000; 424/400.000
NCLS: 435/822.000; 514/025.000; 536/017.900
IC [7]
ICM A61K007-00
IPCI A61K0009-00 [ICM,7]
IPCI-2 A61K0007-00 [ICM,7]
IPCR A61K0008-02 [I,C*]; A61K0008-02 [I,A]; A61K0008-30 [I,C*];
A61K0008-68 [I,A]; A61K0008-96 [I,C*]; A61K0008-97 [I,A];
A61K0008-99 [I,A]; A61Q0001-02 [I,C*]; A61Q0001-02 [I,A];
A61Q0001-04 [I,A]; A61Q0001-06 [I,A]; A61Q0001-08 [I,A];
A61Q0001-10 [I,A]; A61Q0005-00 [I,C*]; A61Q0005-00 [I,A];
A61Q0005-02 [I,C*]; A61Q0005-02 [I,A]; A61Q0005-10 [I,C*];
A61Q0005-10 [I,A]; A61Q0009-02 [I,C*]; A61Q0009-02 [I,A];
A61Q0011-00 [I,C*]; A61Q0011-00 [I,A]; A61Q0019-00 [I,C*];
A61Q0019-00 [I,A]; A61Q0019-02 [I,C*]; A61Q0019-02 [I,A];
A61Q0019-10 [I,C*]; A61Q0019-10 [I,A]; C12N0001-14 [I,C*];
C12N0001-14 [I,A]
EXF 424/401; 536/17.9; 514/25; 435/822
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d l10 1-32 an ti in pa pi kwic 23 25 26

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2008:151098 USPATFULL
TI BLOCK POLYMERS, COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS OF USE FOR FOAMS, LAUNDRY DETERGENTS, SHOWER RINSES AND COAGULANTS
IN YEUNG, Dominic Wai-Kwing, Ontario, CANADA
Bergeron, Vance, Antony, FRANCE
Bodet, Jean-Francois, Mason, OH, UNITED STATES
Sivik, Mark Robert, Ft. Mitchell, KY, UNITED STATES
Kluesener, Bernard William, Harrison, OH, UNITED STATES
Scheper, William Michael, Lawrenceburg, IN, UNITED STATES
PA Rhodia Inc., Cranbury, NJ, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)
PI US 20080131393 A1 20080605
AB . . . fabric cleaning compositions. The polymeric material is also effective in oil well treating foam, fire-fighting foam, hard surface cleaning foam, **shaving cream**, post-foaming **shaving gel**, dephiliatories and as a coagulant/retention aid for titanium dioxide in paper making.
SUMM . . . aspect, the present invention provides methods and compositions for personal care, such as shampoos, soaps (hand washes and body washes), **shaving cream**, post foaming **shaving gel**, and dephiliatories, oil field foam, fire fighting foam, agrochemical foam, hard surface (e.g., bathroom tile) foam cleaner, shower rinse, fabric. . .
DETD For the other uses of these block polymers, such as personal care (e.g.,

hand wash, body wash, shampoo, **shaving cream**, post-foaming **shaving gel**, dephiliatories), oil field foam, fire fighting foam, agrochemical foam, hard surface (e.g., bathroom tile) cleaner foam, shower rinse, and coagulants. . .

DETD . . . or an alkoxylated derivative (preferably ethoxylated or propoxylated) thereof. Z preferably will be derived from a reducing sugar in a **reductive** amination reaction; more preferably Z will be a glycityl. Suitable reducing sugars include glucose, fructose, maltose, lactose, galactose, mannose, and. . .

DETD . . . in the art. In general, they can be made by reacting an alkyl amine with a reducing sugar in a **reductive** amination reaction to form a corresponding N-alkyl polyhydroxyamine, and then reacting the N-alkyl polyhydroxyamine with a fatty aliphatic ester or. . .

DETD . . . provide cleaning performance benefits. Said enzymes include enzymes selected from cellulases, hemicellulases, peroxidases, proteases, gluco-amylases, amylases, lipases, cutinases, pectinases, xylanases, **reductases**, oxidases, phenoloxidases, lipoxygenases, ligninases, pullulanases, tannases, pentosanases, malanases, β-glucanases, arabinosidases or mixtures thereof. A preferred combination is a detergent composition. . .

DETD . . . of the present invention. They can be any conventional antioxidant used in detergent compositions, such as 2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol (BHT), carbamate, ascorbate, **thiosulfate**, monoethanolamine(MEA), diethanolamine, triethanolamine, etc. It is preferred that the antioxidant, when present, be present in the composition from about 0.001%. . .

DETD . . . (e.g., sodium and potassium dichloroisocyanurates), peroxyacid bleaches (e.g., diperoxydodecane-1,12-dioic acid), inorganic percompound bleaches (e.g., sodium perborate), antioxidants as optional stabilizers, **reductive** agents, activators for percompound bleaches (e.g., tetraacetylethylenediamine and sodium nonanoyloxybenzene sulfonate), soil suspending agents (e.g., sodium carboxymethyl cellulose), soil anti-redisposition. . .

DETD . . . the reactor to form the polymerization mixture. The initiator can be a single organic or inorganic compound or a redox (**reduction**/oxidation) system of two or more compounds. For example, U.S. Pat. No. 5,863,526, incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, discloses. . .

CLM What is claimed is:
43. A method comprising shaving hair from skin comprising applying foam **shaving cream** to the skin, said **shaving cream** comprising a foaming agent and a polymer of claim 1.

CLM What is claimed is:
44. A method comprising shaving hair from skin comprising applying a **shaving gel** to the skin, said gel comprising a foaming agent and a polymer of claim 1.

L10 ANSWER 2 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2007:314822 USPATFULL
TI NEW COSMETIC, PERSONAL CARE, CLEANING AGENT, AND NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENT COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS OF MAKING AND USING SAME
IN Lee, Sean, Karlsruhe, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Kessler, Susanna, Ergolding, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Forberich, Oliver, Oberursel, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Buchwar, Claire, Wiesbaden, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Greenspan, David C., Gainesville, FL, UNITED STATES
PA SCHOTT AG, MAINZ, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 20070275021 A1 20071129
DETD . . . also be evaporated to provide a solid material with anti-microbial properties. These compositions can be used in situations where elimination, **reduction**, or prevention of microbes, including but not limited to bacteria, viruses, and fungi would be advantageous, for example, in cosmetic. . .

DETD . . . effect of bioactive glass. The anti-inflammatory effects of bioactive glass make it particularly useful in skin care formulations by promoting **reductions** in irritation, itching, redness and rashes.

DETD The present invention provides for novel formulations of **shaving cream** and gel products by incorporating bioactive glass into a combination of any of the above-listed ingredients.

DETD . . . fit inside dentin tubules that are approximately 1-2 microns in diameter. The occlusion of these tubules leads to a significant **reduction** in the amount of sensitivity after, for example, periodontal surgery. A particularly effective combination includes a mixture of particles, wherein. . .

DETD . . . bicarbonate, sodium chloride, sodium citrate, sodium phosphate, oxymetazoline HCl, hydroxpropyl methyl cellulose, pheniramine maleate, liquifilm, phenylephrine HCl, sodium acetate, sodium **thiosulfate** and hydrochloric acid.

DETD . . . comprised a sol-gel-derived bioactive glass powder mixed with a commercially available facial cream. This product gave the appearance of wrinkle **reduction** and skin-tightening when applied to the face.

DETD The **reduction** in microbial growth correlates with a pH increase in the medium.

DETD . . . solution would significantly increase the hardness of the solution. It was therefore expected that calcification would increase resulting in a **reduction** of cleaning action, so that these glasses would not be suitable for use as washing and cleaning agents. Moreover, it. . .

L10 ANSWER 3 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text

AN 2006:130742 USPATFULL

TI Linkage of agents using microparticles

IN Green, Howard, Brookline, MA, UNITED STATES
Compton, Bruce J., Lexington, MA, UNITED STATES
Corey, George D., Newton, MA, UNITED STATES
Djian, Philippe, Paris, FRANCE

PA Pericor Science, Inc., Boston, MA, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)

PI US 20060110379 A1 20060525

DETD . . . al., 1993, Pharmacol. Res. 10:945-953), the carbobenzoxy (i.e., CBZ) protective groups are removed using either acid hydrolysis or lithium/liquid ammonia **reduction**, thereby exposing reactive amine groups. Lithium/liquid ammonia **reduction** is recommended if microsphere are desired, given its less harsh effect of the external surface of the microparticle. In addition,. . .

DETD . . . as shaving. In these latter embodiments, the composition of the invention comprising a moisturizing agent can be supplied in a **shaving gel** or creme. Examples of moisturizing agents include: proteoglycans and glycosaminoglycans including hyaluronic acid, crosslinked hyaluronic acid, derivatized hyaluronic acid, chondroitin. . .

DETD . . . silk amino acids; sodium carboxymethyl chitin; sodium lactate; sodium mannuronate methylsilanol; sodium PCA; sodium PCA; sodium PCA methylsilanol; sodium PG-propyl **thiosulfate** dimethicone; sodium polyglutamate; soluble collagen; sorbitol; soy sterol; sucrose; sulfated castor oil; TEA-lactate; TEA-PCA; trehalose; tricontanyl PVP; trifluoromethyl C1-4 alkyl. . .

DETD . . . Butterate; Dimethicone Copolyol Shea Butterate; Dimethicone Copolyol Undecylenate; Dimethicone Hydroxyptropyl Trimonioum Chloride; Dimethicone/Mercaptopropyl Methicone Copolymer; Dimethicone Propyl PG-Betaine; Dimethicone/Sodium PG-Propyidimethicone **Thiosulfate** Copolymer; Dimethiconol Arginine; Dimethiconol Cysteine; Dimethiconol Lactate; Dimethiconol Panthenol; Dimethiconol/Silsesquioxane Copolymer; Dimethaxysilyl Ethylenediaminopropyl Dimethicone; Dimethylaminopropylamido PCA Dimethicone; Dimethyl Aspartic Acid;. . .

DETD . . . Isethionate; Sodium Palmitoyl Chondroitin Sulfate; Sodium Palmitoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen; Sodium Palmitoyl Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein; Sodium Pantothenate; Sodium PCA; Sodium PG-Propyl **Thiosulfate** Dimethicone; Sodium Polyaspartate; Sodium Polyglutamate; Sodium Ricinoleoamphoacetate; Sodium Soy Hydrolyzed Collagen; Sodium Stearoamphoacetate; Sodium Stearoamphohydroxypropyl-sulfonate; Sodium Stearoamphopropionate; Sodium Stearoyl Casein;. . .

DETD . . . sebacate; dicapryl adipate; dicetyl adipate; diethyl phthalate; diethylene glycolamine/epichlorohydrin/piperazine copolymer; diglycol/chdm/isophthalates/sip copolymer; dilinoleic acid/ethylenediamine copolymer; dimethicone/mercaptopropyl methicone copolymer; dimethicone/sodium PG-propyldimethicone **thiosulfate** copolymer; dimethyl phthalate; dioctyl adipate; dioctyl phthalate; dioctyl sebacate; dioctyl succinate; dmapa acrylates/acrylic acid/acrylonitrogens copolymer; dmhf; dodecanedioic acid/cetearyl alcohol/glycol copolymer;. . .

L10 ANSWER 4 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2006:64424 USPATFULL
TI Packaging container for discharge of plurality of contents, packaging product including the packaging container and process for producing the packaging product
IN Mekata, Satoshi, Osaka, JAPAN
PI US 20060054634 A1 20060316
AB . . . dye, a hair setting agent, an antiphlogistic analgesic, a glow inhibitor, a coolant, a pack agent, a cleansing agent, a **shaving foam**, a humectant, an antiperspirant, a vitamin or a skin softener.
DETD . . . used. This demonstrates the effects well. As reactions generated by contacting or mixing of the contents, neutralization reactions, hydration reactions, oxidation/**reduction** reactions, ion exchange reactions, dissolution, acidolysis, etc. may be mentioned. As effects obtained by the reactions, generation of heat, cooling,. . .
DETD . . . numbers 10-20) copolymers, and acid components. These reagents may be used for application of setting agents for hairs, hair dyes, **reduction** of inflammation painkiller, ant-heat flushes, coolants, etc., and they display effects to thicken discharged contents (ejected matter) to improve adhesion,. . .
DETD As combinations of reaction components participating in oxidation/**reduction** reaction, for example, dyestuffs, such as paraphenylene diamine, and oxidising agents, such as hydrogen peroxide and oxidizing enzymes; sodium sulfite and hydrogen peroxide; sodium **thiosulfate** and hydrogen peroxide, etc. may be mentioned. These are used for applications, such as hair dyes, moisturing creams, cleansing cream. . .
DETD . . . discharge hair dye, enzyme hair dye, hair dress agent or setting agent for hair, hair growth agent or hair restorers, **reduction** of inflammation pain killer, anti-heat flushes, coolants, pack agents, cleansing agents, shaving foams, moisturizers, antipersipirants, vitamin preparations, emollients and etc.

L10 ANSWER 5 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2005:270526 USPATFULL
TI Linkage of agents to body tissue using microparticles and transglutaminase
IN Green, Howard, Brookline, MA, UNITED STATES
Compton, Bruce J., Lexington, MA, UNITED STATES
Corey, George D., Newton, MA, UNITED STATES
Djian, Philippe, Paris, FRANCE
PA Pericor Science, Inc., Boston, MA, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6958148 B1 20051025
DETD . . . al., 1993, Pharmacol. Res. 10:945-953), the carbobenzoxy (i.e., CBZ) protective groups are removed using either acid hydrolysis or lithium/liquid ammonia **reduction**, thereby exposing reactive amine groups. Lithium/liquid ammonia **reduction** is recommended if microspheres are desired, given its less harsh effect of the external surface of the microparticle. In addition,. . .
DETD . . . as shaving. In these latter embodiments, the composition of the invention comprising a moisturizing agent can be supplied in a **shaving gel** or creme. Examples of moisturizing agents include: proteoglycans and glycosaminoglycans including hyaluronic acid, crosslinked hyaluronic acid, derivatized hyaluronic acid, chondroitin. . .
DETD . . . silk amino acids; sodium carboxymethyl chitin; sodium lactate; sodium mannuronate methylsilanol; sodium PCA; sodium PCA; sodium PCA methylsilanol; sodium PG-propyl **thiosulfate** dimethicone; sodium polyglutamate; soluble collagen; sorbitol; soy sterol; sucrose; sulfated castor oil; TEA-lactate; TEA-PCA; trehalose; tricontanyl PVP; trifluoromethyl C1-4 alkyl. . .
DETD . . . Butterate; Dimethicone Copolyol Shea Butterate; Dimethicone Copolyol Undecylenate; Dimethicone Hydroxyptropyl Trimonioum Chloride; Dimethicone/Mercaptopropyl Methicone Copolymer; Dimethicone Propyl PG-Betaine; Dimethicone/Sodium PG-Propyidimethicone **Thiosulfate** Copolymer; Dimethiconol Arginine; Dimethiconol Cysteine; Dimethiconol Lactate; Dimethiconol Panthenol; Dimethiconol/Silsesquioxane Copolymer; Dimethaxysilyl Ethylenediaminopropyl Dimethicone; Dimethylaminopropylamido PCA Dimethicone; Dimethyl Aspartic Acid;. . .
DETD . . . Isethionate; Sodium Palmitoyl Chondroitin Sulfate; Sodium

Palmitoyl Hydrolyzed Collagen; Sodium Palmitoyl Hydrolyzed Wheat Protein; Sodium Pantothenate; Sodium PCA; Sodium PG-Propyl **Thiosulfate** Dimethicone; Sodium Polyaspartate; Sodium Polyglutamate; Sodium Ricinoleoamphoacetate; Sodium Soy Hydrolyzed Collagen; Sodium Stearoamphoacetate; Sodium Stearoamphohydroxypropyl-sulfonate; Sodium Stearoamphopropionate; Sodium Stearoyl Casein;. . .

DETD . . . sebacate; dicapryl adipate; dicetyl adipate; diethyl phthalate; diethylene glycolamine/epichlorohydrin/piperazine copolymer; diglycol/chdm/isophthalates/sip copolymer; dilinoleic acid/ethylenediamine copolymer; dimethicone/mercaptopropyl methicone copolymer; dimethicone/sodium PG-propyldimethicone **thiosulfate** copolymer; dimethyl phthalate; dioctyl adipate; dioctyl phthalate; dioctyl sebacate; dioctyl succinate; dmapa acrylates/acrylic acid/acrylonitrogens copolymer; dmhf; dodecanedioic acid/cetearyl alcohol/glycol copolymer;. . .

L10 ANSWER 6 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text

AN 2005:131808 USPATFULL

TI Block polymers, compositions and methods of use for foams, laundry detergents, shower rinses and coagulants

IN Yeung, Dominic Wai-Kwing, Mississauga, CANADA
Bergeron, Vance, Antony, FRANCE
Bodet, Jean-Francois, Mason, OH, UNITED STATES
Sivik, Mark Robert, Ft. Mitchell, KY, UNITED STATES
Kluesener, Bernard William, Harrison, OH, UNITED STATES
Scheper, William Michael, Lawrenceburg, IN, UNITED STATES

PA RHODIA, INC., Cranbury, NJ, UNITED STATES, 08512 (non-U.S. corporation)

PI US 20050113272 A1 20050526
US 7335700 B2 20080226

AB . . . fabric cleaning compositions. The polymeric material is also effective in oil well treating foam, fire-fighting foam, hard surface cleaning foam, **shaving cream**, post-foaming **shaving gel**, dephiliatories and as a coagulant/retention aid for titanium dioxide in paper making.

SUMM . . . aspect, the present invention provides methods and compositions for personal care, such as shampoos, soaps (hand washes and body washes), **shaving cream**, post foaming **shaving gel**, and dephiliatories, oil field foam, fire fighting foam, agrochemical foam, hard surface (e.g., bathroom tile) foam cleaner, shower rinse, fabric. . .

DETD For the other uses of these block polymers, such as personal care (e.g., hand wash, body wash, shampoo, **shaving cream**, post-foaming **shaving gel**, diphiliatories), oil field foam, fire fighting foam, agrochemical foam, hard surface (e.g., bathroom tile) cleaner foam, shower rinse, and coagulants. . .

DETD . . . or an alkoxylated derivative (preferably ethoxylated or propoxylated) thereof. Z preferably will be derived from a reducing sugar in a **reductive** amination reaction; more preferably Z will be a glycityl. Suitable reducing sugars include glucose, fructose, maltose, lactose, galactose, mannose, and. . .

DETD . . . in the art. In general, they can be made by reacting an alkyl amine with a reducing sugar in a **reductive** amination reaction to form a corresponding N-alkyl polyhydroxyamine, and then reacting the N-alkyl polyhydroxyamine with a fatty aliphatic ester or. . .

DETD . . . provide cleaning performance benefits. Said enzymes include enzymes selected from cellulases, hemicellulases, peroxidases, proteases, gluco-amylases, amylases, lipases, cutinases, pectinases, xylanases, **reductases**, oxidases, phenoloxidases, lipoxygenases, ligninases, pullulanases, tannases, pentosanases, malanases, β-glucanases, arabinosidases or mixtures thereof. A preferred combination is a detergent composition. . .

DETD . . . of the present invention. They can be any conventional antioxidant used in detergent compositions, such as 2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol (BHT), carbamate, ascorbate, **thiosulfate**, monoethanolamine (MEA), diethanolamine, triethanolamine, etc. It is preferred that the antioxidant, when present, be present in the composition from about. . .

DETD . . . (e.g., sodium and potassium dichloroisocyanurates), peroxyacid bleaches (e.g., diperoxydodecane-1,12-dioic acid), inorganic percompound bleaches (e.g., sodium perborate), antioxidants as optional stabilizers, **reductive** agents, activators for percompound bleaches (e.g.,

tetraacetylethylenediamine and sodium nonanoyloxybenzene sulfonate), soil suspending agents (e.g., sodium carboxymethyl cellulose), soil anti-redisposition. . .

DETD . . . the reactor to form the polymerization mixture. The initiator can be a single organic or inorganic compound or a redox (**reduction**/oxidation) system of two or more compounds. For example, U.S. Pat. No. 5,863,526, incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, discloses. . .

L10 ANSWER 7 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2005:59196 USPATFULL
TI Block polymers, compositions and methods of use for foams, laundry detergents, shower rinses and coagulants
IN Yeung, Dominic Wai-Kwing, 3661 Golden Orchard Drive, Mississauga, Ontario, CANADA L4Y 3J2
Bergeron, Vance, 118 rue Saint Exupery, Antony, FRANCE 92160
Bodet, Jean-Francois, 5067 Plantation Ct., Mason, OH, United States 45040
Sivik, Mark Robert, 2434 Sheffield Ct., Ft. Mitchell, KY, United States 41014
Kluesener, Bernard William, 11619 New Biddinger Rd., Harrison, OH, United States 45030
Scheper, William Michael, 2393 Picnic Woods Dr., Lawrenceburg, IN, United States 47025
PI US 6864314 B1 20050308
AB . . . fabric cleaning compositions. The polymeric material is also effective in oil well treating foam, fire-fighting foam, hard surface cleaning foam, **shaving cream**, post-foaming **shaving gel**, dephiliatories and as a coagulant/retention aid for titanium dioxide in paper making.
SUMM . . . aspect, the present invention provides methods and compositions for personal care, such as shampoos, soaps (hand washes and body washes), **shaving cream**, post foaming **shaving gel**, and dephiliatories, oil field foam, fire fighting foam, agrochemical foam, hard surface (e.g., bathroom tile) foam cleaner, shower rinse, fabric. . .
DETD For the other uses of these block polymers, such as personal care (e.g., hand wash, body wash, shampoo, **shaving cream**, post-foaming **shaving gel**, diphiliatories), oil field foam, fire fighting foam, agrochemical foam, hard surface (e.g., bathroom tile) cleaner foam, shower rinse, and coagulants. . .
DETD . . . or an alkoxylated derivative (preferably ethoxylated or propoxylated) thereof. Z preferably will be derived from a reducing sugar in a **reductive** amination reaction; more preferably Z will be a glycityl. Suitable reducing sugars include glucose, fructose, maltose, lactose, galactose, mannose, and. . .
DETD . . . in the art. In general, they can be made by reacting an alkyl amine with a reducing sugar in a **reductive** amination reaction to form a corresponding N-alkyl polyhydroxyamine, and then reacting the N-alkyl polyhydroxyamine with a fatty aliphatic ester or. . .
DETD . . . provide cleaning performance benefits. Said enzymes include enzymes selected from cellulases, hemicellulases, peroxidases, proteases, gluco-amylases, amylases, lipases, cutinases, pectinases, xylanases, **reductases**, oxidases, phenoloxidases, lipoxygenases, ligninases, pullulanases, tannases, pentosanases, malanases, β-glucanases, arabinosidases or mixtures thereof. A preferred combination is a detergent composition. . .
DETD . . . of the present invention. They can be any conventional antioxidant used in detergent compositions, such as 2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol (BHT), carbamate, ascorbate, **thiosulfate**, monoethanolamine(MEA), diethanolamine, triethanolamine, etc. It is preferred that the antioxidant, when present, be present in the composition from about 0.001%. . .
DETD . . . (e.g., sodium and potassium dichloroisocyanurates), peroxyacid bleaches (e.g., diperoxydodecane-1,12-dioic acid), inorganic percompound bleaches (e.g., sodium perborate), antioxidants as optional stabilizers, **reductive** agents, activators for percompound bleaches (e.g., tetraacetylethylenediamine and sodium nonanoyloxybenzene sulfonate), soil suspending agents (e.g., sodium carboxymethyl cellulose), soil anti-redisposition. . .
DETD . . . the reactor to form the polymerization mixture. The initiator

can be a single organic or inorganic compound or a redox (**reduction**/oxidation) system of two or more compounds. For example, U.S. Pat. No. 5,863,526, incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, discloses. . .

CLM What is claimed is:
41. A method comprising staving hair from skin comprising applying foam **shaving cream** to the skin, said **shaving cream** comprising a foaming agent and a polymer of claim 1.

CLM What is claimed is:
42. A method comprising shaving hair from skin comprising applying a **shaving gel** to the skin, said gel comprising a foaming agent and a polymer of claim 1.

L10 ANSWER 8 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2004:214981 USPATFULL
TI Shave gel products
IN Manivannan, Gurusamy, Maryland Heights, MO, UNITED STATES
Novikov, Alexander, Framingham, MA, UNITED STATES
Thong, Stephen, Needham, MA, UNITED STATES
Barnet, Alfred, Hingham, MA, UNITED STATES
Xu, Yun, Andover, MA, UNITED STATES
McLaughlin, Ronald, Medford, MA, UNITED STATES
PI US 20040166086 A1 20040826
SUMM [0008] In one aspect, the invention features a post-foaming shave gel product comprising an oxidant component and a **reductant** component. The oxidant component comprises a first shave gel base and an oxidizing agent and the **reductant** component comprises a second shave gel base and a reducing agent.
SUMM . . . chamber comprising a first shave gel base and about 2% to about 10% of an oxidizing agent; and (c) a **reductant** component in the second chamber comprising a second shave gel base and about 2% to about 10% of a reducing. . . selected and are present in such proportion to provide an exothermic reaction upon mixing of the oxidant component and the **reductant** component during use of the shaving composition.
SUMM [0012] The oxidizing agent may include a peroxide. The reducing agent may be selected from the group consisting of **thiosulfate** and sulfite compounds, compounds with a thiourea backbone, and mixtures thereof. One or both of the shave gel bases may. . .
DETD . . . two separate components, (a) an oxidant component containing a first shave gel base and the oxidizing agent and (b) a **reductant** component containing a second shave gel base and the reducing agent. Any ingredients that could be easily oxidized by the oxidizing agent during the product shelf life are included in the **reductant** component. These two components are maintained separate in the packaging of the **shaving gel** composition, as will be discussed further below, and are mixed during or after dispensing. When the two phases are mixed,. . . gel. If the exothermic reaction generates an acid that might tend to irritate the user's skin, one component, preferably the **reductant** component generally includes a neutralizing agent to neutralize this acid.
DETD . . . the same consistency before, during and after heating. The blend of surfactants is generally present in both the oxidant and **reductant** components, so that both components can be provided as stable emulsions that can be dispensed in gel form.
DETD . . . cosmetic properties. The oil phase of the emulsion may include any desired emollient that is safe for use in a **shaving gel**, is compatible with the other ingredients of the composition, and provides the desired aesthetics and in-shave lubricity. Suitable emollients include. . .
DETD . . . safe for use on human skin in the amounts used in the formulation. The reducing agent may include, for example, **thiosulfate** and sulfite compounds, such as sodium sulfite, sodium **thiosulfate**, ammonium **thiosulfate**, potassium **thiosulfate**, and thiourea. Other suitable reducing agents include compounds with a thiourea backbone, such as 1,5 diethyl-2-thiobarbituric acid or its derivatives,. . .
DETD . . . included in stoichiometric proportions, based on the redox reaction that will occur. The redox reaction of hydrogen peroxide with sodium **thiosulfate** is as follows:
DETD . . . to 45 seconds after the two components are mixed (this is the temperature the gel reaches when the oxidant and **reductant** phase of

the gel are mixed in a beaker in stoichiometric amounts that provide a total weight of 10 grams. . .

DETD . . . without deleterious effects on the skin or on the properties of the gel. The catalyst is generally included in the **reductant** component of the composition. Suitable catalysts for the oxidizing agents and reducing agents described above include sodium molybdate, potassium molybdate,. . .

DETD . . . seconds, preferably in about 5 to about 15 seconds. The post-foaming agent is generally included in both the oxidant and **reductant** components in an amount of about 1% to about 6%, preferably about 2% to about 5%, by weight, and may. . .

DETD [0045] The oxidant component and the **reductant** component are maintained separate from each other until the product is dispensed. This may be accomplished using any desired type. . .

DETD [0046] As will be illustrated below, the oxidant and **reductant** components may be formed by adding the oxidizing agent and reducing agent, respectively, to first and second shave gel bases.. . .

DETD [0048] To form the **reductant** phase, actives such as sodium **thiosulfate** and sodium molybdate are added to the shave gel base formed above, followed by the fragrance and dye, with mixing. . .

DETD [0050] At 35-55° C., each of the oxidant and **reductant** components are blended with a post-foaming agent at the desired weight percentage range of 3%-4.5%. The shave gel is then. . . a bag-in-bag assembly. It is preferable to place the oxidant component in the inner side of the bag and the **reductant** component in the outer side of the bag. Even if there is a breach in the bag, having the oxidant. . .

DETD . . . manufactured according to the formulations shown in the following tables. The formulations in the tables are for the oxidant and **reductant** phases without post-foaming agent. As discussed above, these phases would be mixed with a desired amount and type of post-foaming. . .

DETD [0054] **Reductant** Phase:

	Example R-1	R-2	R-3
Ingredient	Wt. %	Wt. %	Wt. %
Water	64.43	67.00	67.02
Sodium **thiosulfate** pentahydrate	6.50	6.50	6.50
Myristyl alcohol	6.00	6.00	6.00
Mineral oil, 65/75	7.50	5.00	5.00
Steareth-100	2.80	2.80	2.80
Ceteth-20	8.00	8.00	8.00
PEG-150 distearate. . . C Blue 1% dye		0.20	0.20
0.20			

	Example R-4	R-5	R-6
Ingredient	Wt. %	Wt. %	Wt. %
Water	66.72	60.42	59.38
Sodium **thiosulfate** pentahydrate	6.50	6.50	6.50
Myristyl alcohol	6.00	6.00	7.00
Mineral oil	5.00	5.00	6.00
Steareth-100	2.80	2.80	2.80
Ceteth-20	8.00	8.00	--
Steareth-20	--	--. . . C Blue 1% dye	
0.20	0.20	0.40	

	Example R-7	R-8	R-9
Ingredient	Wt. %	Wt. %	Wt. %
Water	62.70	60.10	61.70
Sodium **thiosulfate** pentahydrate	6.50	6.50	6.50
Cetyl Alcohol	5.00	--	10.0
Myristyl alcohol	--	6.50	--
Mineral oil	0.75	5.00	0.75
Steareth-21	3.90	--	3.90
Steareth-2	1.10. . .		

DETD [0055] Any of the **reductant** phases described above can be used with

any of the oxidant phases.

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . the first chamber comprising a first shave gel base and about 2% to about 10% of an oxidizing agent; a **reductant** component in the second chamber comprising a second shave gel base and about 2% to about 10% of a reducing. . . . selected and being present in such proportion to provide an exothermic reaction upon mixing of the oxidant component and the **reductant** component during use of the shaving composition.

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . The shave gel product of claim 1 or 6 wherein the reducing agent is selected from the group consisting of **thiosulfate** and sulfite compounds, compounds with a thiourea backbone, and mixtures thereof.

L10 ANSWER 9 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN

Full Text

AN 2004:214980 USPATFULL

TI Shave gel compositions

IN Manivannan, Gurusamy, North Chelmsford, MA, UNITED STATES
Novikov, Alexander, Framingham, MA, UNITED STATES
Thong, Stephen, Needham, MA, UNITED STATES
Barnet, Alfred, Hingham, MA, UNITED STATES
Xu, Yun, Andover, MA, UNITED STATES

PI US 20040166085 A1 20040826

SUMM [0007] In one aspect, the invention features a **shaving gel** including a post-foaming shave gel base, and heating reagents selected to provide an exothermic reaction during use of the **shaving gel**.

SUMM . . . reagents may include an oxidizing agent, e.g., a peroxide, and a reducing agent, e.g., selected from the group consisting of **thiosulfate** and sulfite compounds, compounds with a thiourea backbone, and mixtures thereof. The shave gel may be provided in the form of an oxidant component and a **reductant** component that are maintained separate until the shave gel is dispensed by a user.

SUMM . . . relatively shorter polyethylene oxide chain are provided in a ratio in the range of from about 1:1 to 1:3. The **shaving gel** may also include an emollient. Each emulsifier's hydrophilic (water-loving) part includes polyhydric alcohols and polyoxyethylene chains. Typical lipophilic parts may. . .

SUMM . . . oxidant component comprising a first post-foaming shave gel base including an oxidizing agent, and, disposed in the other chamber, a **reductant** component comprising a second post-foaming shave gel base including a reducing agent.

DETD [0014] Preferred post-foaming **shaving gel** compositions include water, a system of water-soluble polymers, a non-ionic emulsifier including a blend of relatively more hydrophilic and relatively. . .

DETD . . . an oil-in-water emulsion that is divided into two phases, (a) an oxidant phase containing the oxidizing agent and (b) a **reductant** phase containing the reducing agent. Any ingredients that could be easily oxidized by the oxidizing agent during the product shelf life are included in the **reductant** phase. These two phases are maintained separate in the packaging of the **shaving gel** composition, as will be discussed further below, and are mixed during or after dispensing. When the two phases are mixed,. . . that heats the gel. If the exothermic reaction generates an acid that might tend to irritate the user's skin, the **reductant** composition generally includes a neutralizing agent to neutralize this acid.

DETD . . . the same consistency before, during and after heating. The blend of surfactants is generally present in both the oxidant and **reductant** components, so that both components can be provided as stable emulsions that can be dispensed in gel form.

DETD . . . cosmetic properties. The oil phase of the emulsion may include any desired emollient that is safe for use in a **shaving gel**, is compatible with the other ingredients of the composition, and provides the desired aesthetics and in-shave lubricity. Suitable emollients include. . .

DETD . . . safe for use on human skin in the amounts used in the formulation. The reducing agent may include, for example, **thiosulfate** and sulfite compounds, such as sodium sulfite, sodium **thiosulfate**, ammonium thiostilfate, potassium **thiosulfate**, and thiourea. Other suitable reducing agents include compounds with a thiourea backbone, such as 1,5 diethyl-2-thiobarbituric acid or its derivatives,. . .

DETD . . . included in stoichiometric proportions, based on the redox reaction that will occur. The redox reaction of hydrogen peroxide with sodium **thiosulfate** is as follows:

DETD . . . to 45 seconds after the two components are mixed (this is the temperature the gel reaches when the oxidant and **reductant** phase of the gel are mixed in a beaker in stoichiometric amounts that provide a total weight of 10 grams. . .

DETD . . . without deleterious effects on the skin or on the properties of the gel. The catalyst is generally included in the **reductant** component of the composition. Suitable catalysts for the oxidizing agents and reducing agents described above include sodium molybdate, potassium molybdate,. . .

DETD . . . seconds, preferably in about 5 to about 15 seconds. The post-foaming agent is generally included in both the oxidant and **reductant** components, and may be added to concentrates formed by pre-mixing the other ingredients of each component.

DETD [0042] The oxidant and **reductant** phases are maintained separate from each other until the product is dispensed. This may be accomplished using any desired type. . .

DETD [0044] To form the **reductant** phase, actives such as sodium **thiosulfate** and sodium molybdate are added to the concentrate formed above, followed by the fragrance and dye, with mixing at 55°. . .

DETD [0046] At 35-45° C., each of the oxidant and **reductant** phases are blended with a post-foaming agent at the desired weight percentage range of 3-4.5%. The shave gel is then. . . a bag-in-bag assembly. It is preferable to place the oxidant phase in the inner side of the bag and the **reductant** phase in the outer side of the bag. Even if there is a breach in the bag, having the oxidant. . .

DETD [0049] **Reductant** Phase:

Ingredient	SSEC-85-1599 Wt. %	SSEC-89-1599 Wt. %	SSEC-90-1599 Wt. %
Water	64.43	67.00	67.02
Sodium **thiosulfate** pentahydrate	6.50	6.50	6.50
Myristyl alcohol	6.00	6.00	6.00
Mineral oil, 65/75	7.50	5.00	5.00
Steareth-100	2.80	2.80	2.80
Ceteth-20	8.00	8.00	8.00
PEG-150 distearate. . . & C Blue 1% dye	0.20	0.20	0.20

Ingredient	SSEC-91-1599 Wt. %	SSEC-98-1599 Wt. %	SSEC-101-1599 Wt. %
Water	66.72	60.42	59.38
Sodium **thiosulfate** pentahydrate	6.50	6.50	6.50
Myristyl alcohol	6.00	6.00	7.00
Mineral oil	5.00	5.00	6.00
Steareth-100	2.80	2.80	2.80
Ceteth-20	8.00	8.00	--
Steareth-20	--	--. . . & C Blue 1% dye	0.20
	0.20	0.40	

Ingredient	SSEC-103-1599 Wt. %	SSEC-149-1599 Wt. %	SSEC-150-1599 Wt. %
Water	59.78	59.70	57.93
Sodium **thiosulfate** pentahydrate	6.50	6.50	6.50
Myristyl alcohol	7.00	6.50	6.00
Mineral oil	6.00	5.00	7.00
Steareth-100	4.60	4.60	2.80
Steareth-20	5.70	5.70	8.00
PEG-150 distearate	0.30. . .		

DETD [0050] Any of the **reductant** phases described above can be used with any of the oxidant phases.

DETD . . . comparable to the type of foam that is generally observed when

using soap-based post-foaming shaving gels. When the oxidant and **reductant** phases were mixed in stoichiometric proportions to provide an amount of gel suitable for use in shaving (approximately 8 grams),. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . agent and a reducing agent, and the shaving composition is provided in the form of an oxidant component and a **reductant** component that are maintained separate until the shaving composition is dispensed by a user.

CLM What is claimed is:

5. The shaving composition of claim 4 wherein the reducing agent is selected from the group consisting of **thiosulfate** and sulfite compounds, compounds with a thiourea backbone, and mixtures thereof.

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . oxidant component comprising a first post-foaming shave gel base including an oxidizing agent, and disposed in the other chamber, a **reductant** component comprising a second post-foaming shave gel base including a reducing agent; at least one of the post-foaming shave gel. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

16. The post-foaming **shaving gel** product of claim 15 wherein the non-ionic emulsifier further comprises a fatty alcohol ethoxylate with relatively shorter polyethylene oxide chain. . . .

CLM What is claimed is:

17. The post-foaming **shaving gel** product of claim 16 wherein the fatty alcohol ethoxylates with relatively long and relatively shorter polyethylene oxide chains are provided. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

18. The post-foaming **shaving gel** product of claim 14 wherein the non-ionic emulsifier comprises a blend of a relatively more hydrophobic surfactant and a relatively. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

19. The post-foaming **shaving gel** product of claim 12 wherein the first and second post-foaming shave gel bases are substantially free of soaps and ionic. . .

L10 ANSWER 10 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2002:294312 USPATFULL
TI External compositions for skin comprising sphingoglycolipid
IN Murata, Katsumi, Tokyo, JAPAN
Nozawa, Takashi, Tokyo, JAPAN
Hara, Hisako, Tokyo, JAPAN
Asai, Michiki, Tokyo, JAPAN
Wakayama, Sachio, Tokyo, JAPAN
PA KIBUN FOOD CHEMIFA CO., LTD., Minato-ku, Tokyo, JAPAN, 105-0004 (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 20020164351 A1 20021107
US 6514744 B2 20030204
SUMM . . . shadow, cream or milky lotion, toilet lotion, perfume, face powder, facial oil, hair-care cosmetics, hair dye, jelly fragrance, powder, pack, **shaving cream**, shaving lotion, suntan oil, anti-suntan oil, suntan lotion, sun-screening lotion, suntan cream, sun-screening cream, foundation, powdery fragrance, cheek rouge, mascara,. . .
SUMM . . . shadow, cream or milky lotion, toilet lotion, perfume, face powder, facial oil, hair-care cosmetics, hair dye, jelly fragrance, powder, pack, **shaving cream**, shaving lotion, suntan oil, anti-suntan oil, suntan lotion, sun-screening lotion, suntan cream, sun-screening cream, foundation, powdery fragrance, cheek rouge, mascara,. . .
SUMM . . . the section for polyol), inorganic salts (e.g. sodium chloride, sodium hydrogen carbonate, sodium carbonate, borax, sodium sulfate, sodium sulfide, sodium **thiosulfate**, sodium sesquicarbonate, magnesium oxide, calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, potassium chloride, potassium sulfide), cultured lactic acid bacteria, sterols (e.g. cholesterol, provitamin. . .
DETD . . . - - - - -
Oxidation on O-F d - - - -
-
medium

Alkalization on O-F medium	-	-	-	-	-
Reduction of nitrate to nitrite	-	-	-	-	-
Simmons' citric acid agar	-	-	-	-	-
Christensen's DETD . . .	d	+	+. . .		
Lysine decarboxylase	-	-	-	-	-
Ornithine decarboxylase	-	-	-	-	-
Selenic salt **reduction**	-	-	-	-	-
Casein hydrolysis	-	-	-	-	-
DNase (HCl method)	+	+	+	+	+
Thomley arginine	-	-	-	-. . .	-
Tyrosine hydrolysis	+	+	+	+	+
Brown dye production on tyrosine agar medium	d	+	+	+	+
Nitrite **reduction**	-	-	-	-	-
Growth on PHBA	+	+	+	+	+
Endogenous PHBA	+	+	+	+	+. .

L10 ANSWER 11 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text

AN 2002:164425 USPATFULL

TI New cosmetic, personal care, cleaning agent, and nutritional supplement compositions and methods of making and using same

IN Lee, Sean, Karlsruhe, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Kessler, Susanna, Ergolding, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Forberich, Oliver, Oberursel, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Buchwar, Claire, Wiesbaden, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Greenspan, David C., Grainsville, FL, UNITED STATES

PI US 20020086039 A1 20020704
US 7250174 B2 20070731

SUMM . . . also be evaporated to provide a solid material with anti-microbial properties. These compositions can be used in situations where elimination, **reduction**, or prevention of microbes, including but not limited to bacteria, viruses, and fungi would be advantageous, for example, in cosmetic. . .

SUMM . . . effect of bioactive glass. The anti-inflammatory effects of bioactive glass make it particularly useful in skin care formulations by promoting **reductions** in irritation, itching, redness and rashes.

DETD [0293] The present invention provides for novel formulations of **shaving cream** and gel products by incorporating bioactive glass into a combination of any of the above-listed ingredients.

DETD . . . fit inside dentin tubules that are approximately 1-2 microns in diameter. The occlusion of these tubules leads to a significant **reduction** in the amount of sensitivity after, for example, periodontal surgery. A particularly effective combination includes a mixture of particles, wherein. . .

DETD . . . bicarbonate, sodium chloride, sodium citrate, sodium phosphate, oxymetazoline HCI, hydroxpropyl methyl cellulose, pheniramine maleate, liquifilm, phenylephrine HCI, sodium acetate, sodium **thiosulfate** and hydrochloric acid.

DETD . . . comprised a sol-gel-derived bioactive glass powder mixed with a commercially available facial cream. This product gave the appearance of

wrinkle **reduction** and skin-tightening when applied to the face.
DETD [0401] The **reduction** in microbial growth correlates with a pH increase in the medium. Examples 18 and 19 below demonstrate the effect of. . .
DETD . . . solution would significantly increase the hardness of the solution. It was therefore expected that calcification would increase resulting in a **reduction** of cleaning action, so that these glasses would not be suitable for use as washing and cleaning agents. Moreover, it. . .

L10 ANSWER 12 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2002:12038 USPATFULL
TI EXTERNAL COMPOSITION FOR SKIN COMPRISING SPHINGOGLYCOLIPID
IN MURATA, KATSUMI, TOKYO, JAPAN
NOZAWA, TAKASHI, TOKYO, JAPAN
HARA, HISAKO, TOKYO, JAPAN
ASAI, MICHIKI, TOKYO, JAPAN
WAKAYAMA, SACHIO, TOKYO, JAPAN
PI US 20020006414 A1 20020117
US 6348201 B2 20020219
SUMM . . . shadow, cream or milky lotion, toilet lotion, perfume, face powder, facial oil, hair-care cosmetics, hair dye, jelly fragrance, powder, pack, **shaving cream**, shaving lotion, suntan oil, anti-suntan oil, suntan lotion, sun-screening lotion, suntan cream, sun-screening cream, foundation, powdery fragrance, cheek rouge, mascara,. . .
SUMM . . . shadow, cream or milky lotion, toilet lotion, perfume, face powder, facial oil, hair-care cosmetics, hair dye, jelly fragrance, powder, pack, **shaving cream**, shaving lotion, suntan oil, anti-suntan oil, suntan lotion, sun-screening lotion, suntan cream, sun-screening cream, foundation, powdery fragrance, cheek rouge, mascara,. . .
SUMM . . . the section for polyol), inorganic salt (e.g. sodium chloride, sodium hydrogen carbonate, sodium carbonate, borax, sodium sulfate, sodium sulfide, sodium **thiosulfate**, sodium sesquicarbonate, magnesium oxide, calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, potassium chloride, potassium sulfide), cultured lactic acid bacteria, sterol (e.g. cholesterol, provitamin. . .
DETD . . . – – – – –
Oxidation on O-F d – – – –
–
medium
Alkalization on – – – – –
–
O-F medium
Reduction of nitrate – – – – –
–
to nitrite
Simmons' citric – – – – –
–
acid agar
Christensen's d + +. . .
DETD . . . –
Lysine decarboxylase – – – – –
–
Ornithine – – – – –
–
decarboxylase
Selenic salt – – – – –
–
reduction
Casein hydrolysis – – – – –
–
DNase (HCl method) + + + + +
+
Thomley arginine – – – –. . . –
– –
Tyrosine hydrolysis + + + + +
+
Brown dye production d + + + +
+
on tyrosine agar
medium
Nitrite **reduction** – – – – –

-
Growth on PHBA + + + + +
+
Endogenous PHBA + + + + +. .
.
CLM What is claimed is:
. . . shadow, cream or milky lotion, toilet lotion, perfume, face powder, facial oil, hair-care cosmetics, hair dye, jelly fragrance, powder, pack, **shaving cream**, shaving lotion, suntan oil, anti-suntan oil, suntan lotion, sun-screening lotion, suntan cream, sun-screening cream, foundation, powdery fragrance, cheek rouge, mascara,. . .

L10 ANSWER 13 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 2001:39978 USPATFULL
TI Surgery plume filter device and method of filtering
IN Skalla, Randy Marc, Leesburg, GA, United States
Ahrens, Carl Austin, Cincinnati, OH, United States
Garner, Jr., Robert Keith, Miamisburg, OH, United States
Wilkinson, Bradley Carl, Cincinnati, OH, United States
PA EnviroSurgical, Inc., Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6203762 B1 20010320
DETD . . . a number of compounds. Representative materials include but are not limited to sodium hypochlorite, sodium perborate, sodium permanganate, and sodium **thiosulfate**. The oxidizing agent concentration in the solution is typically in the range of about 0.5 to about 30%, by weight.
DETD . . . following: 20% potassium permanganate; 50% sodium hydroxide; 20% sodium dichloro-s-triazinetrione dihydrate; 45% potassium hydroxide; 10% sodium perborate; and 20% sodium **thiosulfate**. The alkaline materials listed above coated onto a porous member retained cyanide, but did not convert the cyanide to any. . .
DETD . . . outer layer 96 of filter cartridge 86. This foam had a much finer bubble structure, with the consistency of a **shaving cream**. No foam or visible moisture escaped from the filter assembly during the runs.
DETD . . . space. The foam provides a maximized surface area exposure of the solution to the airstream for efficient and generally rapid **reduction** of the undesirable surgery plume agents within the airstream. Furthermore, the amount of solution 142 is maintained so that good. . .

L10 ANSWER 14 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 1999:85240 USPATFULL
TI Protocol for simulated natural biofilm formation
IN Bakich, Shannon L., Racine, WI, United States
Gipp, Mark M., Mount Pleasant, WI, United States
PA S.C. Johnson & Son, Inc., Racine, WI, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5928889 19990727
DETD . . . men's shaving residue is added to the reactor about every 24 hours with the nutrient medium. The residue contains EDGE® **shaving cream**, water, hair, and skin cells.
DETD The treated slides are removed and placed into wells of a slotted tray. The slides are submerged in 5% sodium **thiosulfate** solution for two minutes, and then transferred to a second tray with deionized water. The CFU/cm.sup.2 are determined, and compared. . .
DETD Top and bottom slides treated with DC-X have similar **reduction** in the amount of biofilm, while the top slide treated with Plumr has less **reduction** than the bottom slide treated with Plumr.
DETD . . . data are statistically significant (95% confidence level), and microbiologically significant. Specifically, the differences observed are greater than a 2 log **reduction** in the amount of biofilm, which is significant in terms of microbiological observations in the biospheric environment.

L10 ANSWER 15 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 1999:65049 USPATFULL
TI Surgery plume filter device and method of filtering
IN Skalla, Randy Marc, Leesburg, GA, United States
Ahrens, Carl Austin, Cincinnati, OH, United States

Garner, Jr., Robert Keith, Miamisburg, OH, United States
Wilkinson, Bradley Carl, Cincinnati, OH, United States
PA EnviroSurgical, Inc., Springfield, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5910291 19990608
DETD . . . a number of compounds. Representative materials include but are not limited to sodium hypochlorite, sodium perborate, sodium permanganate, and sodium **thiosulfate**. The oxidizing agent concentration in the solution is typically in the range of about 0.5 to about 30%, by weight.
DETD . . . following: 20% potassium permanganate; 50% sodium hydroxide; 20% sodium dichloro-s-triazinetrione dihydrate; 45% potassium hydroxide; 10% sodium perborate; and 20% sodium **thiosulfate**. The alkaline materials listed above coated onto a porous member retained cyanide, but did not convert the cyanide to any. . .
DETD . . . outer layer 96 of filter cartridge 86. This foam had a much finer bubble structure, with the consistency of a **shaving cream**. No foam or visible moisture escaped from the filter assembly during the runs.
DETD . . . space. The foam provides a maximized surface area exposure of the solution to the airstream for efficient and generally rapid **reduction** of the undesirable surgery plume agents within the airstream. Furthermore, the amount of solution 142 is maintained so that good. . .

L10 ANSWER 16 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 1999:50845 USPATFULL
TI Formulations of magnesium compounds for local application and methods of treatment using the same
IN Marx, Alvin J., 511 Mirepoix, San Antonio, TX, United States 78232-1951
PI US 5898037 19990427
SUMM . . . "Dose-Related Effect of Inhaled Magnesium Sulfate on Histamine Bronchial Challenge in Asthmatics," Drugs Exptl. Clin. Res., XIV(9) 609-612 (1988), and "**Reduction** of histamine-induced bronchoconstriction by magnesium in asthmatic subjects," Allergy, 42, 186-188 (1987).) The authors recommend that the aerosol solution be. . .
DETD . . . weight.) Administration is preferably twice daily. The composition preferably includes other conventional active ingredients such as zinc sulfide or sodium **thiosulfate** to assist in resolving comedones (blackheads) and benzoyl peroxide as an antibacterial. Corticosteroids and isotrentinoin may also be added depending. . .
DETD After-Shave Lotion or **Shaving Cream** or gel.
DETD The foregoing composition for treating acne can be modified to formulate a medicated shave lotion or **shaving cream**. Reformulation for an after-shave lotion generally includes the addition of a not insignificant amount of alcohol to the base carrier. . .
DETD When reformulated for use as a **shaving cream**, such a composition would also include surfactants and foaming agents typically found in shaving preparations, or the magnesium compound may. . .

L10 ANSWER 17 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 97:68148 USPATFULL
TI Personal product compositions comprising heteroatom containing alkyl aldonamide compounds
IN Vermeer, Robert, Nutley, NJ, United States
PA Lever Brothers Company, Division of Conopco, Inc., New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5653970 19970805
DETD . . . an alkoxylated derivative thereof (preferably an ethoxylated or propoxylated derivative). Z may be derived from a reducing sugar in a **reductive** amination reaction and is preferably a glycityl. Examples of suitable reducing sugars include glucose, fructose, sucrose, maltose, lactose, galactose, mannose,. . . the art. In general, they are prepared by the reaction of an alkyl amine with a reducing sugar followed by **reductive** amination to form the corresponding N-alkyl polyhydroxyamine, which is then reacted with a fatty aliphatic ester or triglyceride in a. . .
DETD . . . examples of hydroxy acids useful in the present invention include the β-Hydroxy acids (3-hydroxy acids) which are prepared by catalytic **reduction** of β-keto esters followed by hydrolysis or by

the Reformatsky Reaction. Specific examples of β-hydroxy acids include, but are not. . .

DETD . . . potassium chloride, calcium chloride, magnesium chloride, potassium bromide, ammonium chloride, sodium sulfate, potassium sulfate, magnesium sulfate, sodium isethionate and sodium **thiosulfate**. The ionizable salts are particularly useful for obtaining or modifying a desired viscosity. The amount of ionizable salt used depends. . .

DETD . . . unique characteristic properties that distinguish surface-active materials (surfactants) from other non-surface active materials. These include critical micelle concentration, surface tension **reduction**, efficiency in surface tension **reduction**, effectiveness in surface tension **reduction**, effectiveness of adsorption, area per molecule and miceIlar shape or structure. The following examples will show that the heteroatom containing. . .

DETD A necessary and sufficient condition for CMC formation and surface tension **reduction** is the presence of both hydrophilic and hydrophobic functional groups. The hydrophilic portion provides strong interaction between the surfactant at. . . interaction with the adjacent air phase. If any of these functions are not performed, then CMC formation and surface tension **reduction** will not occur. For significant surface activity, a properly balanced hydrophilic and hydrophobic character is essential. From the above table. . .

DETD Surface Tension **Reduction**

DETD . . . table it can be seen that C.sub.8 /C.sub.10 oxypropyl D-gluconamide absorbs strongly at the water/air interface resulting in a significant **reduction** in water surface tension. This finding suggests that the heteroatom containing alkyl aldonamides of the invention to be surface-active and. . .

DETD Effectiveness of a surfactant in reducing surface tension is defined as the maximum **reduction** in surface tension that can be obtained regardless of the bulk phase surfactant concentration.

DETD Efficiency in Surface Tension **Reduction**

DETD Since surface tension **reduction** depends on the replacement of water molecules at the interface by surfactant molecules, the efficiency of a surfactant in reducing. . .

DETD As mentioned before, surface tension **reduction** depends on the replacement of water molecules at the interface by surfactant molecules, therefore the effectiveness of a surfactant in. . .

DETD _____

Prototype **Shaving Cream** Compositions Comprising Heteroatom Containing Alkyl Aldonamide Compounds

	Example				--	--
Ingredients (By Weight)	153 %	154 %	155 %	156 %	157 %. . .	

DETD A Foaming Conditioning Aerosol **Shaving Cream** Composition

DETD A Foaming Brushless **Shaving Cream** Composition

DETD A Foaming **Shaving Gel** Composition

DETD A Foaming Conditioning Aerosol **Shaving Cream** Composition

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . chloride, potassium chloride, calcium chloride, magnesium chloride, potassium bromide, ammonium chloride, sodium sulfate, potassium sulfate, magnesium sulfate, sodium isethionate, sodium **thiosulfate** and mixtures thereof; (d) about 1% to 40% skin conditioning agent; and (e) water.

L10 ANSWER 18 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN

Full Text

AN 84:58202 USPATFULL

TI Preparations containing methylsulfonylmethane and methods of use and purification

IN Herschler, Robert J., 3080 NW. 8th St., Camas, WA, United States 98607

PI US 4477469 19841016

SUMM . . . skin treating composition containing carbamide in combination with one or more salts selected from the group including sodium chloride, sodium **thiosulfate** and sodium dyhydrogen phosphate.

SUMM . . . in the tissue, and possibly by attacking existing cross-links. Thus, the benefits observed when MSM is used may result from **reductions** in dehydration of body substances such as hyaluronic acid and elastin, or from beneficial effects of MSM on fibrinogen.

DETD Because cross-linking of collagen can so effectively be reduced by the application of MSM, and that the **reduction** can be increased by the addition of carbamide, such compositions can be administered to animal

tissue to counter the cross-linking. . .
DETD . . . feet were thus immersed for 30 minutes, 3 times daily, for a period of 2 weeks. The result was a **reduction** in discomfort and an increased skin softness and pliancy.
DETD . . . leave the hair easily manageable and to soften the scalp. Those subjects having a dandruff problem found there was a **reduction** in itching, scaling and scalp inflammation after only four to five washings.
DETD . . . be more effective in hair management than a comparable commercial product. Several subjects, having persistent itching scalp problem, observed a **reduction** in the itching. In two subjects dandruff was reduced.
DETD . . . 8 as a pre-shave preparation with good results. If applied before retiring, or even minutes before shaving (using a commercial **shaving cream**), subjects obtained a more comfortable, smoother, and cleaner shave, using a blade razor, than if the commercial **shaving cream** was used alone. It also appeared that drag of the razor was reduced.
DETD When the gel was used, leg hair was easily shaved without a commercial **shaving cream** overcoat. In all instances, use of the formulation left the skin feeling softer and smoother.
DETD **Reductions** in nail brittleness were also observed when commercial nail polish removers, reformulated with MSM, were used repeatedly. Commercial nail polish. . .

L10 ANSWER 19 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 82:62978 USPATFULL
TI Use of calcium metasilicate (wollastonite) as a formaldehyde suppressant for urea formaldehyde resins
IN Wawzonek, Stanley, 2014 Ridgeway Dr., Iowa City, IA, United States 52240
PI US 4366264 19821228
SUMM . . . line. The resin coated bubbles are forced out of the gun under pressure which results in a white foam resembling **shaving cream**. The resin, after mixing with the catalyst at the surface of the bubbles, begins to polymerize (cure) and within less. . .
SUMM . . . finely divided suspension to urea formaldehyde resin, gives a foam from which the release of formaldehyde is markedly reduced. The **reduction** is also shown under high humidity conditions. In some instances, formaldehyde outgassing has been virtually eliminated from the standpoint of. . .
SUMM . . . of the gun, as heretofore described. It has been found that when this additive and technique are employed, a marked **reduction** in formaldehyde out-gassing occurs.
DETD . . . iodine (standardized with arsenic trioxide) to a dark blue color. The excess iodine was destroyed using a 0.05 N sodium **thiosulfate** and 0.01 iodine was added until a faint blue end-point was reached. The excess bisulfite was completely oxidized to sulfate.. . .

L10 ANSWER 20 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 81:57504 USPATFULL
TI Methylsulfonylmethane and methods of use
IN Herschler, Robert J., 3080 NW. 8th St., Camas, WA, United States 98607
PI US 4296130 19811020
SUMM . . . skin treating composition containing carbamide in combination with one or more salts selected from the group including sodium chloride, sodium **thiosulfate** and sodium dyhydrogen phosphate.
DETD . . . in the tissue, and possibly by attacking existing cross-links. Thus, the benefits observed when MSM is used may result from **reductions** in dehydration of body substances such as hyaluronic acid and elastin, or from beneficial effects of MSM on fibrinogen.
DETD Because cross-linking of collagen can so effectively be reduced by the application of MSM, and that the **reduction** can be increased by the addition of carbamide, such compositions can be administered to animal tissue to counter the cross-linking. . .
DETD . . . feet were thus immersed for 30 minutes, 3 times daily, for a period of 2 weeks. The result was a **reduction** in discomfort and an increased skin softness and pliancy.
DETD . . . leave the hair easily manageable and to soften the scalp. Those subjects having a dandruff problem found there was a **reduction** in

itching, scaling and scalp inflammation after only four to five washings.

DETD . . . be more effective in hair management than a comparable commercial product. Several subjects, having persistent itching scalp problem, observed a **reduction** in the itching. In two subjects dandruff was reduced.

DETD . . . 8 as a pre-shave preparation with good results. If applied before retiring, or even minutes before shaving (using a commercial **shaving cream**), subjects obtained a more comfortable, smoother, and cleaner shave, using a blade razor, than if the commercial **shaving cream** was used alone. It also appeared that drag of the razor was reduced.

DETD When the gel was used, leg hair was easily shaved without a commercial **shaving cream** overcoat. In all instances, use of the formulation left the skin feeling softer and smoother.

DETD **Reductions** in nail brittleness were also observed when commercial nail polish removers, reformulated with MSM, were used repeatedly. Commercial nail polish. . .

L10 ANSWER 21 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text

AN 77:43415 USPATFULL

TI Thermogenic system

IN Frump, John Adams, Terre Haute, IN, United States
Hunsucker, Jerry Hoyt, Terre Haute, IN, United States

PA IMC Chemical Group, Inc., Terre Haute, IN, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 4042520 19770816

AB . . . as dispensed from suitable packages. The system includes the redox reactions of hydrogen peroxide as the oxidant and as the **reductant** compounds of the general oxazolidine formula ##STR1## wherein R and R' may be the same or different and are selected. . .

SUMM Another redox heating system is found in Antonelli et al., U.S. Pat. No. 3,632,516, which employs as a **reductant**, potassium **thiosulfate** and potassium sulfite with a sodium tungstate catalyst. While oxidation of **thiosulfate** ion provides a greater heat yield than does the oxidation of thiourea, the problem with the system is the fact that for every mole of **thiosulfate** oxidized, two moles of sulfate ion are generated requiring again the presence of excess base to prevent the pH from dropping so as to inhibit the formation of a soap. The **thiosulfate** and sulfite salts tend to cause gelling of soap compositions and are also highly corrosive to metal dispensing containers and. . .

SUMM Another redox heating system is found in Margolis, U.S. Pat. No. 3,804,771, which employs as a **reductant**, xanthates, dithiocarbamates, and combinations of formaldehyde and molecular entities incorporating a ##STR2## grouping using hydrogen peroxide as the oxidant. The. . .

DETD . . . and 2-amino-2-ethyl-1,3-propanediol. Other amino alcohols from which oxazolidine thermogens of this invention can be prepared, can themselves be prepared by **reduction** of nitroalcohols formed by condensation reactions of known nitroalkanes with formaldehyde. Some of these amino alcohols and the nitroalkanes from. . . of this invention can be prepared by the condensation reaction of the appropriate nitroalkane and formaldehyde to yield the nitroalcohol, **reduction** of the nitroalcohol to the aminoalcohol followed by another condensation reaction with formaldehyde to give the oxazolidine thermogen. These condensation and **reduction** reactions are well known in the art.

DETD . . . One method of accomplishing this is to provide a two compartment container. One compartment to contain the oxazolidine thermogen, the **reductant**, the other to contain the hydrogen peroxide oxidant. The two compartment container allows for the components to mix immediately before. . .

DETD . . . to illustrate the invention and not to limit it. In the specific examples given hereinbelow, the weight ratio of oxazolidine **reductant** mixture to oxidant is about 3:1. It is to be understood that this ratio may be widely varied to produce. . .

DETD A hot **shaving cream** employing the thermogenic system of this invention is prepared in a two-compartment package according to the following formula:

CLM What is claimed is:
23. A method of heating a material selected from **shaving cream**, cleansing cream, hand cleanser and windshield de-icer comprising the steps of a. combining with the material to be heated an. . .

L10 ANSWER 22 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 75:38713 USPATFULL
TI Aerosol package of product containing liquified gas
IN Laauwe, Robert H., Franklin Lakes, NJ, United States
PI US 3896970 19750729
SUMM For example only, aerosol packages of the shampoo, hair coloring and **shaving cream** type contain formulations which are usually oil-in-water type emulsions, with the liquified compressed gas intimately dispersed in the water solution.. . .
SUMM . . . product in which the liquified compressed gas propellant is intimately dispersed or dissolved. As previously indicated, shampoo, hair coloring and **shaving cream** aerosol packages are examples.
SUMM . . . overrun, only a sputtering or erratic discharge is obtained. This changing density is annoying in the case of shampoo and **shaving cream** formulations, as examples, but it may be disastrous in the case of a codispensing package where the two products in. . .
SUMM Shampoos and **shaving cream** formulations are usually oil-in-water type emulsions, with the required compressed gas propellant intimately dispersed in the water solution; and in. . .
DETD The inner flexible container 5 of all four cans in each instance was charged with 190 grams of a **shaving cream** formulation and 61/2 grams of a liquified compressed gas propellant; namely, isobutane having a vapor pressure of 31 pounds per. . .
DETD . . . can, the density of the ejected product correspondingly increasing throughout the life of the test. In the case of a **shaving cream** formulation, for example, this increase in density would result in the cream becoming runnier and runnier, and finally in the. . .
DETD . . . its physical characteristics from that desired, and resulted in excessive loss of the propellant gas with a consequent large pressure **reduction** in the package preventing complete discharge of all of the contents of the package. In the case of the present. . .
DETD . . . packages have been made using the principles disclosed by FIG. 2. 35 grams of a 10% water solution of sodium **thiosulfate** (Na.sub.2 S.sub.2 O.sub.3) was placed in the inner containers which corresponded to the container 15. In the outer container 5a,. . .
DETD . . . product on the other end of the plate. In this manner it was possible to analyze the percent of sodium **thiosulfate** in the initial and final portions of the extruded product. Three of such packages were tested in the above manner. . .
DETD . . . the container 5a had a collapse pressure of less than 2 pounds per square inch gauge fluid pressure. Therefore, the **reduction** it made in the pressure applied to the gasified product by the liquified gas propellant was negligible. Obviously the use. . .

L10 ANSWER 23 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 75:8529 USPATFULL
TI NON-PRESSURIZED PACKAGE CONTAINING SELF-HEATING PRODUCTS
IN Schmitt, William H., Elmhurst, IL, United States
PA Alberto Culver Company, Melrose Park, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 3866800 19750218
AB . . . an oxidant in an aqueous medium, and the other of said compartments containing a substantially anhydrous composition which includes a **reductant**, a water-soluble organic solvent, a compressible gas which is substantially water-insoluble but which is soluble in said organic solvent, said. . .
SUMM . . . storage of the two parts of the compositions, one of said parts containing an oxidant and the other containing a **reductant**, said two parts being adapted to be dispensed simultaneously with mixing whereby, on being admixed, an exothermic reaction occurs. Each of the two-part compositions contains various ingredients, in addition to their respective oxidant and **reductant**, including substantial proportions of water. The packages or containers in which said two-part compositions are packaged and from which they. . .
SUMM . . . of foam. While they employ separate compositions, one of which contains an oxidant and the other of which contains a **reductant**, and which separate compositions when admixed together evolve heat and give off a gas or form a foam, they achieve. . .
SUMM . . . in an aqueous medium. In the other of said compartments there

is housed a substantially anhydrous composition which includes a **reductant**, a water-soluble organic solvent, a compressible gas which is substantially water-insoluble but which is soluble in said organic solvent, said. . . for instance, of the order of 70°C., depending upon a number of factors including the selection of particular oxidants and **reductants**.

SUMM The **reductant**-containing composition which, for convenience, may be called the B composition, will generally contain the **reductant** (or reducing agent) in proper amount to react with the quantity of oxidant in the A composition. Various **reductants** can be employed such as sodium or potassium salts of sulfurous acid or thiosulfuric acid as, for instance, sodium sulfite or potassium **thiosulfate**. Other **reductants** which can be utilized are shown, for example, in the aforementioned patents. It is particularly preferred to use sodium sulfite.

SUMM The proportions of the oxidant and **reductant**, in relation to each other, are variable and will depend, of course, upon the particular oxidants and **reductants** utilized, generally being employed in approximately the proper stoichiometric proportions to achieve the exothermic reaction. In the case of the use of hydrogen peroxide as the oxidant and sodium sulfite as the **reductant**, 1 mol % of hydrogen peroxide is desirably used with about 3.7 mol % of sodium sulfite on the anhydrous. . .

SUMM In addition to the **reductant**, or mixtures of **reductants**, the B composition will also contain a non-aqueous organic solvent in which the **reductant** is soluble or dispersible or suspendable, and in which organic solvent compressed or compressible gas or gases are dissolved whereby. . .

SUMM . . . at room temperatures, or use temperatures, namely, the temperatures which are produced by the interaction of the oxidant and the **reductant** when the A and B compositions are mixed together (at ambient or atmospheric pressure) and which exists as a liquid. . .

SUMM . . . present invention includes two flexible or collapsible compartments, one for holding the oxidant-containing composition and the other for holding the **reductant**-containing composition, the construction being such that, when the package or container is squeezed in the hand, substantially equal internal pressures. . .

DETD . . . desired unformity of collapsing, creating essentially equal pressures within each of the compartments (15, 16), as well as essentially equal **reductions** in compartment volumes. Both of the tube elements can be simultaneously compressed by the grasp of a single hand, as. . .

DETD . . . the dispenser container, compositions A and B are filled into their respective compartments, such as the compartment 16 for the **reductant**-containing composition before the end closure 17 is formed, and compartment 15 for oxidant-containing composition. The heat sealed end closure is. . .

DETD . . . substantial content of water, the water constituting about 37 percent of the (b) mixture and about 30 percent of the **shaving cream** as a whole. The gas is suspended in a metastable state in the examples as described in the above patent,. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . an oxidant in an aqueous medium, and the other of said compartments containing a substantially anhydrous composition which includes a **reductant**, a water-soluble organic solvent, a compressible gas which is substantially water-insoluble but which is soluble in said organic solvent, said. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . compartments containing a substantially anhydrous composition which includes a sodium or potassium salt of sulfurous or thiosulfuric acid as a **reductant**, a water-soluble organic solvent, a compressible gas which is substantially water-insoluble but which is soluble in said organic solvent, said. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . 2, in which the oxidant is a 1 to 20 percent aqueous solution of hydrogen peroxide, and in which the **reductant** is

CLM What is claimed is:

7. The package of claim 6, in which the **reductant**-containing composition includes stearic acid, coconut oil fatty acids, diethanolamine, a water-soluble alkylene glycol, cetyl alcohol, and a polyethylene glycol

CLM What is claimed is:
8. The package of claim 3, in which the vapor pressure of the **reductant**-containing composition is in the range of from 0 to 10 psig at

CLM What is claimed is:
11. The package of claim 10, in which the organic solvent in said **reductant**-containing composition comprises a water-soluble alkylene

L10 ANSWER 24 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 74:5585 USPATFULL
TI AEROSOL PACKAGE
IN Laauwe, Robert H., 237 Ridge Rd., Franklin Lakes, NJ, United States 07417
PI US 3788521 19740129
SUMM For example only, aerosol packages of the shampoo, hair coloring and **shaving cream** type contain formulations which are usually oil-in-water type emulsions, with the liquified compressed gas intimately dispersed in the water solution.. . .
SUMM . . . product in which the liquified compressed gas propellant is intimately dispersed or dissolved. As previously indicated, shampoo, hair coloring and **shaving cream** aerosol packages are examples.
SUMM . . . overrun, only a sputtering or erratic discharge is obtained. This changing density is annoying in the case of shampoo and **shaving cream** formulations, as examples, but it may be disastrous in the case of a codispensing package where the two products in. . .
SUMM Shampoos and **shaving cream** formulations are usually oil-in-water type emulsions, with the required compressed gas propellant intimately dispersed in the water solution; and in. . .
DETD The inner flexible container 5 of all four cans in each instance was charged with 190 grams of a **shaving cream** formulation and 6 1/2 grams of a liquified compressed gas propellant; namely, isobutane having a vapor pressure of 31 pounds. . .
DETD . . . can, the density of the ejected product correspondingly increasing throughout the life of the test. In the case of a **shaving cream** formulation, for example, this increase in density would result in the cream becoming runnier and runnier, and finally in the. . .
DETD . . . its physical characteristics from that desired, and resulted in excessive loss of the propellant gas with a consequent large pressure **reduction** in the package preventing complete discharge of all of the contents of the package. In the case of the present. . .
DETD . . . have been made using the principles disclosed by FIG. 2. 35 grams of a 10 percent water solution of sodium **thiosulfate** (Na.sub.2 S.sub.2 O.sub.3) was placed in the inner containers which corresponded to the container 15. In the outer container 5a,. . .
DETD . . . product on the other end of the plate. In this manner it was possible to analyze the percent of sodium **thiosulfate** in the initial and final portions of the extruded product. Three of such packages were tested in the above manner. . .
DETD . . . the container 5a had a collapse pressure of less than 2 pounds per square inch gauge fluid pressure. Therefore, the **reduction** it made in the pressure applied to the gasified product by the liquified gas propellant was negligible. Obviously the use. . .

L10 ANSWER 25 OF 32 USPATOLD on STN
Full Text
AN 1974:66209 USPATOLD
TI THERMOGENIC SYSTEMS
IN MARGOLIS E
PA DART INDUSTRIES INC.
PI US 3804771 A 19740416
DETD Another redox heating system is found in Antonell et al., U.S. Pat. 3,632,516, which employs as a **reductani** potassium **thiosulfate** or a mixture of potassium thic sulfate and potassium sulfite with a sodium tungstat catalyst. While oxidation of **thiosulfate** ion provides greater heat yield than does the oxidation of thioures the problem with this system is the fact that for ever mole of **thiosulfate** oxidized, two moles of sulfate io are generated requiring the presence of excess base t prevent the pH from dropping precipitously and inhibi ing the formation of a soap. The **thiosulfate** and sulfit salts tend to cause gelling of soap compositions and ai also highly corrosive to metal

dispensing containers an. . .
DETD . . . above mixture reached a temperature 11 C. higher and reacted more rapidly in the presence of 0.1% catalyst than did **thiosulfate** with 0.5% catalyst (the catalyst being sodium molybdate). The same **reductant** and oxidant combination without sulfite present gave identical results.
DETD . . . system wherein the two phases are mixed immediately before use. One phase contains an oxidant and the other contains a **reductant** whereby mixing the two evolves enough heat to produce a sensible rise in the temperature of the dispensed mixture. A. . . at least C. above room temperature is generally considered desirable. In the specific examples given hereinbelow, the weight ratio of **reductant** to oxidant was about 3:1. This 4,7 1 effected a temperature rise greater than F. in the dispensed product. It. . .
DETD . . . a two-part system within isolated compartments in a dispensing package. The hydrogen peroxide being in one part and the thermogen (**reductant**) in the other part. The thermogen part may contain the consumertype ingredients if compatible. It is to be understood that. . .
DETD As mentioned, the oxidant and **reductant** compositions are packaged within a container in such a way as to remain isolated from each other. Valve means are. . .
DETD The proportion of oxidants and **reductants** to the total composition depends upon how much heat is desired, how much heat is required to heat the composition. . . dissipated. Generally, a much higher temperature rise will be utilized in hot windshield deicing compositions or engine degreasing compositions than **shaving cream** or cleansing preparations or other personal-use products.
DETD EXAMPLE 1.HOT **SHAVING CREAM**

L10 ANSWER 26 OF 32 USPATOLD on STN
Full Text
AN 1972:58646 USPATOLD
TI SELF HEATING LATHER
IN BODEN HERBERT
ANTONELLI JOSEPH A
PA E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY
PI US 3632516 A 19720104
DETD Another system, Moses et al., U.S. Pat. 3,341,418, employs a redox reaction with non-electrolyte **reductants** contained in a soap solution and hydrogen peroxide or urea hydrogen peroxide oxidants. The particular **reductants** utilized are thiourea and various thiobarbituric acid derivatives. The reaction of hydrogen peroxide with thiourea is accompanied by an unpleasant. . .
DETD . . . in Hayes et al., U.S. Pat. 3,326,416 and employs heating by redox reaction with hydrogen peroxide oxidant and potassium sulflte **reductant**. The high concentration of potassium sulflte necessary to effect a satisfactory temperature increase has a rapid corrosive effect on the. . .
DETD . . . lather to a C. increase in temperature, assuming the ratio of the volume of hydrogen peroxide to solution containing the **reductant** is 1:4.
DETD . . . leaving little room for the generated gas, it is readily appreciated that the developed pressure would be very high. Potassium **thiosulfate** would appear, from consideration of the small amounts required as shown in Table 1, to be an excellent **reductant**. Further, the **thiosulfate** salt can be introduced into soap solution to about 12.5 wt. percent, a concentration theoretically more than adequate to heat. . .
DETD . . . of total composition, (B) Hydrogen peroxide which is capable of reacting with rapid generation of heat when contacted with a **reductant**, (C) A **reductant** composition capable of reacting at 25 room temperature with said hydrogen peroxide to produce heat, said **reductant** composition being selected from the group consisting of:
DETD (a) Potassium **thiosulfate** and a catalytic amount of sodium, tungstate (b) A mixture of potassium **thiosulfate** and potassium sulfite and a catalytic amount of sodium tungstate; materials (B) and (C) being isolated from sach other when. . .
DETD . . . pressurized dispenser, said lather being heated by a redox reaction between separately contained but co-dispensed hydrogen peroxide oxidant and a **reductant** composition contained in a soap solution, the improvement comprising the use of a **reductant** composition selected

from the group consisting of:

DETD (A) Potassium **thiosulfate** and a catalytic amount of sodium tungstate, (B) A mixture of potassium **thiosulfate** and potassium sulfite and a catalytic amount of sodium tungstate.

DETD . . . invention comprises a warm aqueous foam composition obtained by intimately GO contracting an aqueous foamable composition with H2O2 and a **reductant** composition described as above.

DETD Any dispensing container may be employed in the package of this invention provided the container maintains the oxidant and the **reductant** in separate compartments prior to dispensing them. One such container is depicted in the drawing and is described as follows.

DETD . . . from the pressurized container. The type and concentration of agent is readily determined by one skilled in the art. For **shaving foam**, however, the composition usually contains about four to about thirty percent by weight of foam producing agent. Useful such agents. . .

DETD The reactants of the present invention are stored separately within the dispenser, one reactant (the **reductant** composition) being maintained in the aqueous dispersion of a foamable composition. When this **reductant** composition is the mixture of potassium **thiosulfate** and potassium sulfite in the presence of catalytic amounts of sodium tungstate, the mole ratio of the potassium **thiosulfate** to potassium sulfite is not critical; however, preferably the mole ratio should be about 0.4 to 0.9. Also for good results, the amount of the **reductant** composition in the aqueous dispersion should range from 3% to 8% by weight. The amount of catalyst present should range from .05% to .85% by weight of the **reductants** employed. The other reactant (hydrogen peroxide oxidant) is stored in an inner container, preferably a collapsible compartment within and smaller. . . outside container, the amount of hydrogen peroxide oxidant stored therein being chemically equivalent to or less than the amount of **reductant** present. The liquid reactants are dispensed simultaneously through an outlet after passing through the valve at the top of the outer container. In general, the dispersing ducts of the container are adjusted so that an excess of the **reductant** with catalyst-up to 20%-is combined with the hydrogen peroxide in order to avoid the possibility of an excess amount of. . .

DETD . . . stored at room temperature until needed but had to be rewarmed before blending with part B. Part B contains the **reductant** composition (described as material (C) in this invention) and was prepared as follows:

DETD Part B Deionized water was heated to C. and **reductants** (material (C) variable percent, see examples)1, potassium hydroxide (1.2%) and triethanolamine (3.5%) were dissolved in the water.

DETD . . . after reaction as measured with pH paper. Raising the pH of the soap solution, of course, promotes the reaction of **thiosulfate** ion with hydrogen peroxide.

DETD In the examples, except as otherwise indicated, 20 10 grams of the above-described soap solutions containing **reductant**(s) in proportions stated in each example were reacted with 5 g, aqueous hydrogen peroxide of the stated concentration. The 4:1. . .

DETD Weight percent of **reductants** in the examples is :based 3n the weight of the soap solution. Weight percent of hydrogen peroxide is the concentration. . .

DETD EXAMPLE 7 This: example and the following example Demonstrate the effectiveness : of sodium tungstate in S2O3=/SO3= combined **reductant** system. It is seen that 0.25% sodium tungstate effects a reaction satisfactory in all respects.

DETD . . . weight of soap solution for each part of weight of hydrogen peroxide solution, the ratio of equivalents of oxidant to **reductants** is 1.0. A slight excess of **reductant** is usually preferred.

DETD EXAMPLE This example shows in two concentrations of hydrogen peroxide the performance replication of pressurized dispensers using K2S2C>3-Na2WO4 **reductant**, over a period of 46 days.

DETD EXAMPLE 11 K2SO3 (4 wt. percent) **reductant** in soap solution was combined with H2O2 (3.5 wt. percent) where percent of theoretical equivalents of H2O2 present was 102.. . .

DETD EXAMPLE 12 The **reductant** employed in the soap solution was K2S2Os (3.0 wt. percent) and was combined with H2O2 (8.2 wt. percent) where the. . .

DETD This example combined K2S2O3 (4.0 wt. percent) **reductant** in soap solution with H2O2 (8.2 wt. percent) where the percent of theoretical equivalents of H2O2 present was 71.7. As. . .

CLM . . .
of total composition, (B) hydrogen peroxide which is capable of reacting with rapid generation of heat when contacted with a **reductant**, (C) a **reductant** composition present in an amount between 3 and 8% based on the weight of (A) present, said **reductant** composition being capable of reacting at room temperature with the said hydrogen peroxide to produce heat, and said **reductant** composition being selected from the group consisting of (a) potassium **thiosulfate** and a catalytic amount of sodium tungstate, and (b) a mixture of potassium **thiosulfate** and potassium sulfite and a catalytic amount of sodium tungstate the amount of (B) present being chemically equivalent to or. . . is being conveyed toward said outlet.
2. A package according to claim 1 in which the re-ductant composition is potassium **thiosulfate** in the presence of catalytic amounts of sodium tungstate.
3. A package according to claim 1 in which the re-ductant composition is a mixture of potassium **thiosulfate** and potassium sulfite in the presence of catalytic amounts of sodium tungstate.
4. A package according to claim 1 in. . .

L10 ANSWER 27 OF 32 USPATOLD on STN
Full Text
AN 1963:41424 USPATOLD
TI Protective coating
IN SCHUSTER LUDWIG K
BALDI JR ALFONSO L
PI US 3112231 A 19631126
DETD The properties of the coating can be varied by the type of reducing agent, its amount, and the **reduction** temperature. The reducing agent is preferably one that does not leave water-soluble salts in the final coating layer. Compatible reducing. . .
DETD The amount of **reduction** depends upon the type and amount of reducing agent used and temperature of **reduction**. A general rule to follow is the higher the reducing agent content and the higher the **reduction** temperature the more **reduction** of the hexavalent chromium in the chromic acid. Coatings with to 70% **reduction** of the hexavalent chromium are more highly colored, having a brown to brownish green appearance. Coatings having conversions of hexavalent. . .
DETD . . . well as the proper conversion temperature. A general rule is to use a lower CrO3-to reducing agent ratio, a higher **reduction** temperature, and most effective, a combination of both. For coatings of highest conversion, it is preferable to incorporate the least. . . the curing operation to effect maximum conversion. For example, to obtain a 1 milligram per square foot coating having 95% **reduction**, it is better to use, in the case of sucrose, a ratio of 3 parts by weight of CrO3 to. . .
DETD . . . aqueous solution of NaOH by weight at F. or higher, titrating the hexavalent content of the resulting solution with sodium **thiosulfate** in the presence of potassium iodide, and subtracting this content from the total chromium content which is determined by oxidizing another dissolved coating sample with H2O2 and again titrating with sodium **thiosulfate** in the same way.
DETD . . . dissolving operations because of the chemical action on the metal. Apparently the nascent hydrogen generated by the reaction effects the **reduction**. The hexavalent chromium content that any coating bath provides can also be determined by applying the coating bath in exactly. . .
DETD . . . agent. Longchained alkyl sulfates are suitable and tertiary butyl alcohol will be effective although it does not cause any appreciable **reduction** and is generally required to be in higher concentration, e.g. 0.5%, to provide really effective go wetting. In general, however,. . .
DETD . . . of the solution in which the coating is dissolved, this content can be obtained by titrating the solution with sodium **thiosulfate** as referred to above.
DETD The following example shows the corrosion **reduction** obtained by the resin-chromic acid coating:
DETD . . . preliminary nitric acid etch it used, is suitable for many commercial purposes such as pressure-type containers for solutions of self-lathering **shaving cream** as described in U.S. Patent 2,655,480, granted October 31, 1953. The presence of the resin not only improves the adhesion. . .

DETD . . . paint or enamel layer. Without the etch and without the resin, the protection although poorer, is still effective for the **shaving-cream** container use. On other metals such as copper, and chromium type stainless iron alloys similar improvements are provided by the. . .

L10 ANSWER 28 OF 32 USPATOLD on STN
Full Text
AN 1953:22984 USPATOLD
TI One step photographic transfer process
IN LAND EDWIN H
PI US 2647056 A 19530728
DETD . . . from a suitable container as, for example, a tubular, collapsible, metallic container of the type used for containing tooth paste, **shaving cream**, and the like. It will be observed (Pig. 1) that the liquid is located, upon dispensation, in a fairly concentrated. . .
DETD . . . a soluble silver complex with the undeveloped silver halide of the photosensitive layer are sodium thiosulf ate, sodium thiocyanate, ammonium **thiosulfate**, ammonia and sodium cyanide.
DETD . . . at room temperature, and the solution is mixed therein for approximately one hour. Thereafter, the sodium sulfite, sodium hydroxide, sodium **thiosulfate** and citric acid are added to the solution, the addition being effected in an inert atmosphere, for example of nitrogen.. . .
DETD Hydroquinone ---------- g- 33 Sodium **thiosulfate** ---------- g 14 An aqueous solution of Hercules or Dow carboxymethyl cellulose, sodium salt, medium viscosity, consisting of 200 g.. . . in the same way as the materials of Example 1, or in the alternative, the sodium sulflte, hydroquinone, and sodium **thiosulfate** are dissolved in the water, and the sodium carboxymethyl cellulose solution is then added and thoroughly mixed therewith.
DETD Metol _____ ---------- g lo.o Sodium **thiosulfate** ____ g__ 100 SQdium alglnate cellulose ethers such as ethyl Aqueous solution of medium viscosity sodf0mncarb xlme1 f! cellulose e. . . tively high speed orthochromatic films, e. g Sodium hydroxide _____ 5 fi Eastman Kodak Verichrome film having an ASA Sodium **thiosulfate** 1.5 Sodium sulfite _____ 9 high speed panchromatic emulsions, e. g Eastare dissolved in cc. of water, and the solution. . .
DETD Sodium h droxide _____ ___ _____ _____ uo godium **thiosulfate** _____ _____ . ____ Jg Citric acid _
DETD Preferably, when these higher speed emulsions are USed, the sodium **thiosulfate** content of each Oj e preceding processing agents of Figs. 1 is substantially increased, being preferably quadrupled. Improvements in the. . .
DETD . . . when dissolved in the liquid of the processing composition. For example, it is possible to provide the ions, e. g **thiosulfate**, cyanide, or thiocyanate ions, which form the soluble silver complex with the unexposed silver halide in the foregoing process by providing a **thiosulfate**, cyanide, or thiocyanate salt on the image-receiving layer 6 which will dissolve in the processing liquid.
DETD . . . and dried after the immersion and is then dipped for thirty seconds in another bath which contains 25 of sodium **thiosulfate** and 100 cc. of water This second treatment causes 5 there j added one the formation of lead **thiosulfate** in the surface of the baryta paper. The coating of lead **thiosulfate** may also be provided, for example, by adding to a 20% water solution of neutral lead acetate a 5% xvater solution of sodium **thiosulfate** and then rubbing the precipitate produced by this mixture onto the baryta paper.
DETD . . . of the processing agent and caused to develop the latent image in the photosensitive emulsion and to participate in the **reduction** of the soluble silver halide complex to silver. Sheets 1 0 and 1 6 are kept assembled for approximately one. . .
CLM . . .
provide all the liquid for the development of said latent image, which processing agent is alkaline and comprises hydroquinone, sodium **thiosulfate** and sodium carboxymethyl cellulose in a sufficient concentration to impart to said processing agent a viscosity at 24 C. in. . .
development, of said latent image, said processing agent comprising, an alkaline aqueous solution of sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, hydroquinone and,; sodium **thiosulfate** and having, a viscosity, at 24

Ci to excess of 1000 centipoises spreading said processing agent in a layer between. . .

L10 ANSWER 29 OF 32 USPAT2 on STN
Full Text
AN 2005:131808 USPAT2
TI Block polymers, compositions and methods of use for foams, laundry detergents, shower rinses and coagulants
IN Yeung, Dominic Wai-Kwing, Ontario, CANADA
Bergeron, Vance, Antony, FRANCE
Bodet, Jean-Francois, Mason, OH, UNITED STATES
Sivik, Mark R., Ft. Mitchell, KY, UNITED STATES
Kluesener, Bernard W., Harrison, OH, UNITED STATES
Scheper, William M., Lawrenceburg, IN, UNITED STATES
PA Rhodia Inc., Cranbury, NJ, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)
PI US 7335700 B2 20080226
AB . . . fabric cleaning compositions. The polymeric material is also effective in oil well treating foam, fire-fighting foam, hard surface cleaning foam, **shaving cream**, post-foaming **shaving gel**, dephiliatories and as a coagulant/retention aid for titanium dioxide in paper making.
SUMM . . . aspect, the present invention provides methods and compositions for personal care, such as shampoos, soaps (hand washes and body washes), **shaving cream**, post foaming **shaving gel**, and dephiliatories, oil field foam, fire fighting foam, agrochemical foam, hard surface (e.g., bathroom tile) foam cleaner, shower rinse, fabric. . .
DETD For the other uses of these block polymers, such as personal care (e.g., hand wash, body wash, shampoo, **shaving cream**, post-foaming **shaving gel**, diphiliatories), oil field foam, fire fighting foam, agrochemical foam, hard surface (e.g., bathroom tile) cleaner foam, shower rinse, and coagulants. . .
DETD . . . or an alkoxylated derivative (preferably ethoxylated or propoxylated) thereof. Z preferably will be derived from a reducing sugar in a **reductive** amination reaction; more preferably Z will be a glycityl. Suitable reducing sugars include glucose, fructose, maltose, lactose, galactose, mannose, and. . .
DETD . . . in the art. In general, they can be made by reacting an alkyl amine with a reducing sugar in a **reductive** amination reaction to form a corresponding N-alkyl polyhydroxyamine, and then reacting the N-alkyl polyhydroxyamine with a fatty aliphatic ester or. . .
DETD . . . provide cleaning performance benefits. Said enzymes include enzymes selected from cellulases, hemicellulases, peroxidases, proteases, gluco-amylases, amylases, lipases, cutinases, pectinases, xylanases, **reductases**, oxidases, phenoloxidases, lipoxygenases, ligninases, pullulanases, tannases, pentosanases, malanases, β-glucanases, arabinosidases or mixtures thereof. A preferred combination is a detergent composition. . .
DETD . . . of the present invention. They can be any conventional antioxidant used in detergent compositions, such as 2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol (BHT), carbamate, ascorbate, **thiosulfate**, monoethanolamine (MEA), diethanolamine, triethanolamine, etc. It is preferred that the antioxidant, when present, be present in the composition from about. . .
DETD . . . (e.g., sodium and potassium dichloroisocyanurates), peroxyacid bleaches (e.g., diperoxydodecane-1,12-dioic acid), inorganic percompound bleaches (e.g., sodium perborate), antioxidants as optional stabilizers, **reductive** agents, activators for percompound bleaches (e.g., tetraacetylethylenediamine and sodium nonanoyloxybenzene sulfonate), soil suspending agents (e.g., sodium carboxymethyl cellulose), soil anti-redisposition. . .
DETD . . . the reactor to form the polymerization mixture. The initiator can be a single organic or inorganic compound or a redox (**reduction**/oxidation) system of two or more compounds. For example, U.S. Pat. No. 5,863,526, incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, discloses. . .

L10 ANSWER 30 OF 32 USPAT2 on STN
Full Text
AN 2002:294312 USPAT2
TI External compositions for skin comprising sphingoglycolipid
IN Murata, Katsumi, Tokyo, JAPAN

Nozawa, Takashi, Tokyo, JAPAN
Hara, Hisako, Tokyo, JAPAN
Asai, Michiki, Tokyo, JAPAN
Wakayama, Sachio, Tokyo, JAPAN
PA Kibun Food Chemifa Co., Ltd., Tokyo, JAPAN (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6514744 B2 20030204
SUMM . . . shadow, cream or milky lotion, toilet lotion, perfume, face powder, facial oil, hair-care cosmetics, hair dye, jelly fragrance, powder, pack, **shaving cream**, shaving lotion, suntan oil, anti-suntan oil, suntan lotion, sun-screening lotion, suntan cream, sun-screening cream, foundation, powdery fragrance, cheek rouge, mascara,. . .
SUMM . . . shadow, cream or milky lotion, toilet lotion, perfume, face powder, facial oil, hair-care cosmetics, hair dye, jelly fragrance, powder, pack, **shaving cream**, shaving lotion, suntan oil, anti-suntan oil, suntan lotion, sun-screening lotion, suntan cream, sun-screening cream, foundation, powdery fragrance, cheek rouge, mascara,. . .
SUMM . . . the section for polyol), inorganic salts (e.g. sodium chloride, sodium hydrogen carbonate, sodium carbonate, borax, sodium sulfate, sodium sulfide, sodium **thiosulfate**, sodium sesquicarbonate, magnesium oxide, calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, potassium chloride, potassium sulfide), cultured lactic acid bacteria, sterols (e.g. cholesterol, provitamin. . .
DETD . . . - - - - -
Oxidation on O-F d - - - - -
medium
Alkalization on - - - - - -
O-F medium
Reduction of - - - - - -
nitrate to nitrite
Simmons' citric - - - - - -
acid agar
Christensen's d + +. . .
DETD . . . -
Lysine decarboxylase - - - - - -
Ornithine - - - - - -
decarboxylase
Selenic salt - - - - - -
reduction
Casein hydrolysis - - - - - -
DNase (HCl method) + + + + + +
Thomley arginine - - - -. . . - - -
Tyrosine hydrolysis + + + + + +
Brown dye production d + + + + +
on tyrosine agar
medium
Nitrite **reduction** - - - - - -
Growth on PHBA + + + + + +
Endogenous PHBA + + + + +. . .

L10 ANSWER 31 OF 32 USPAT2 on STN
Full Text
AN 2002:164425 USPAT2
TI Cosmetic, personal care, cleaning agent, and nutritional supplement compositions and methods of making and using same
IN Lee, Sean, Karlsruhe, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Kessler, Susanna, Ergolding, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Forberich, Oliver, Oberursel, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Buchwar, Claire, Wiesbaden, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Greenspan, David C., Gainesville, FL, UNITED STATES
PA Schott AG, Mainz, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 7250174 B2 20070731
DETD . . . also be evaporated to provide a solid material with anti-microbial properties. These compositions can be used in situations where elimination, **reduction**, or prevention of microbes, including but not limited to bacteria, viruses, and fungi would be advantageous, for example, in cosmetic. . .
DETD . . . effect of bioactive glass. The anti-inflammatory effects of bioactive glass make it particularly useful in skin care formulations by promoting **reductions** in irritation, itching, redness and rashes.
DETD The present invention provides for novel formulations of **shaving cream** and gel products by incorporating bioactive glass into a combination of any of the above-listed ingredients.

DETD . . . fit inside dentin tubules that are approximately 1-2 microns in diameter. The occlusion of these tubules leads to a significant **reduction** in the amount of sensitivity after, for example, periodontal surgery. A particularly effective combination includes a mixture of particles, wherein. . .

DETD . . . bicarbonate, sodium chloride, sodium citrate, sodium phosphate, oxymetazoline HCl, hydroxpropyl methyl cellulose, pheniramine maleate, liquifilm, phenylephrine HCl, sodium acetate, sodium **thiosulfate** and hydrochloric acid.

DETD . . . comprised a sol-gel-derived bioactive glass powder mixed with a commercially available facial cream. This product gave the appearance of wrinkle **reduction** and skin-tightening when applied to the face.

DETD The **reduction** in microbial growth correlates with a pH increase in the medium.

DETD . . . solution would significantly increase the hardness of the solution. It was therefore expected that calcification would increase resulting in a **reduction** of cleaning action, so that these glasses would not be suitable for use as washing and cleaning agents. Moreover, it. . .

L10 ANSWER 32 OF 32 USPAT2 on STN
Full Text
AN 2002:12038 USPAT2
TI External composition for skin comprising sphingoglycolipid
IN Murata, Katsumi, Tokyo, JAPAN
Nozawa, Takashi, Tokyo, JAPAN
Hara, Hisako, Tokyo, JAPAN
Asai, Michiki, Tokyo, JAPAN
Wakayama, Sachio, Tokyo, JAPAN
PA Kibun Food Chemifa Co., Ltd., Tokyo, JAPAN (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6348201 B2 20020219

SUMM . . . shadow, cream or milky lotion, toilet lotion, perfume, face powder, facial oil, hair-care cosmetics, hair dye, jelly fragrance, powder, pack, **shaving cream**, shaving lotion, suntan oil, anti-suntan oil, suntan lotion, sun-screening lotion, suntan cream, sun-screening cream, foundation, powdery fragrance, cheek rouge, mascara,. . .

SUMM . . . shadow, cream or milky lotion, toilet lotion, perfume, face powder, facial oil, hair-care cosmetics, hair dye, jelly fragrance, powder, pack, **shaving cream**, shaving lotion, suntan oil, anti-suntan oil, suntan lotion, sun-screening lotion, suntan cream, sun-screening cream, foundation, powdery fragrance, cheek rouge, mascara,. . .

SUMM . . . the section for polyol), inorganic salts (e.g. sodium chloride, sodium hydrogen carbonate, sodium carbonate, borax, sodium sulfate, sodium sulfide, sodium **thiosulfate**, sodium sesquicarbonate, magnesium oxide, calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, potassium chloride, potassium sulfide), cultured lactic acid bacteria, sterols (e.g. cholesterol, provitamin. . .

DETD . . . - -
(kovacs)
Oxidation d - - - - -
on O-F
medium
Alkalization - - - - - -
on O-F
medium
Reduction of - - - - - -
nitrate to
nitrite
Simmons' - - - - - -
citric acid
agar
Christen- d. . .
DETD . . . - - - -
decar-
boxylase
Ornithine - - - - - -
decar-
boxylase
Selenic - - - - - -
salt
reduction
Casein - - - - - -

hydrolysis
DNase + + + + + +
(HCl
method)
Thomley - - - -. . . + +
hydrolysis
Brown dye d + + + + +
production
on tyrosine
agar medium
Nitrite - - - - - -
reduction
Growth on + + + + + +
PHBA
Endogenous + + + + + +
PHBA
accumulation
Fluorescent - - -. . .
CLM What is claimed is:
. . . shadow, cream or milky lotion, toilet lotion, perfume, face powder, facial oil, hair-care cosmetics, hair dye, jelly fragrance, powder, pack, **shaving cream**, shaving lotion, suntan oil, anti-suntan oil, suntan lotion, sun-screening lotion, suntan cream, sun-screening cream, foundation, powdery fragrance, cheek rouge, mascara,. . .
CLM What is claimed is:
5. The method of claim 4 wherein said composition is a toilet soap, shampoo, cleaning foam or **shaving cream**.

CLM What is claimed is:
23. A method of using the external composition for skin prepared by the method according to claim 7 as a. . . shadow, cream or milky lotion, toilet lotion, perfume, face powder, facial oil, hair-care cosmetics, hair dye, jelly fragrance, powder, pack, **shaving cream**, shaving lotion, suntan oil, anti-suntan oil, suntan lotion, sun-screening lotion, suntan cream, sun-screening cream, foundation, powdery fragrance, cheek rouge, mascara,. . .

L10 ANSWER 23 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text
AN 75:8529 USPATFULL
TI NON-PRESSURIZED PACKAGE CONTAINING SELF-HEATING PRODUCTS
IN Schmitt, William H., Elmhurst, IL, United States
PA Alberto Culver Company, Melrose Park, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 3866800 19750218
AB . . . an oxidant in an aqueous medium, and the other of said compartments containing a substantially anhydrous composition which includes a **reductant**, a water-soluble organic solvent, a compressible gas which is substantially water-insoluble but which is soluble in said organic solvent, said. . .
SUMM . . . storage of the two parts of the compositions, one of said parts containing an oxidant and the other containing a **reductant**, said two parts being adapted to be dispensed simultaneously with mixing whereby, on being admixed, an exothermic reaction occurs. Each of the two-part compositions contains various ingredients, in addition to their respective oxidant and **reductant**, including substantial proportions of water. The packages or containers in which said two-part compositions are packaged and from which they. . .
SUMM . . . of foam. While they employ separate compositions, one of which contains an oxidant and the other of which contains a **reductant**, and which separate compositions when admixed together evolve heat and give off a gas or form a foam, they achieve. . .
SUMM . . . in an aqueous medium. In the other of said compartments there is housed a substantially anhydrous composition which includes a **reductant**, a water-soluble organic solvent, a compressible gas which is substantially water-insoluble but which is soluble in said organic solvent, said. . . for instance, of the order of 70°C., depending upon a number of factors including the selection of particular oxidants and **reductants**.
SUMM The **reductant**-containing composition which, for convenience, may be called the B composition, will generally contain the **reductant** (or reducing agent) in proper amount to react with the quantity of oxidant

in the A composition. Various **reductants** can be employed such as sodium or potassium salts of sulfurous acid or thiosulfuric acid as, for instance, sodium sulfite or potassium **thiosulfate**. Other **reductants** which can be utilized are shown, for example, in the aforementioned patents. It is particularly preferred to use sodium sulfite.

SUMM The proportions of the oxidant and **reductant**, in relation to each other, are variable and will depend, of course, upon the particular oxidants and **reductants** utilized, generally being employed in approximately the proper stoichiometric proportions to achieve the exothermic reaction. In the case of the use of hydrogen peroxide as the oxidant and sodium sulfite as the **reductant**, 1 mol % of hydrogen peroxide is desirably used with about 3.7 mol % of sodium sulfite on the anhydrous. . .

SUMM In addition to the **reductant**, or mixtures of **reductants**, the B composition will also contain a non-aqueous organic solvent in which the **reductant** is soluble or dispersible or suspendable, and in which organic solvent compressed or compressible gas or gases are dissolved whereby. . .

SUMM . . . at room temperatures, or use temperatures, namely, the temperatures which are produced by the interaction of the oxidant and the **reductant** when the A and B compositions are mixed together (at ambient or atmospheric pressure) and which exists as a liquid. . .

SUMM . . . present invention includes two flexible or collapsible compartments, one for holding the oxidant-containing composition and the other for holding the **reductant**-containing composition, the construction being such that, when the package or container is squeezed in the hand, substantially equal internal pressures. . .

DETD . . . desired unformity of collapsing, creating essentially equal pressures within each of the compartments (15, 16), as well as essentially equal **reductions** in compartment volumes. Both of the tube elements can be simultaneously compressed by the grasp of a single hand, as. . .

DETD . . . the dispenser container, compositions A and B are filled into their respective compartments, such as the compartment 16 for the **reductant**-containing composition before the end closure 17 is formed, and compartment 15 for oxidant-containing composition. The heat sealed end closure is. . .

DETD . . . substantial content of water, the water constituting about 37 percent of the (b) mixture and about 30 percent of the **shaving cream** as a whole. The gas is suspended in a metastable state in the examples as described in the above patent,. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . an oxidant in an aqueous medium, and the other of said compartments containing a substantially anhydrous composition which includes a **reductant**, a water-soluble organic solvent, a compressible gas which is substantially water-insoluble but which is soluble in said organic solvent, said. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . compartments containing a substantially anhydrous composition which includes a sodium or potassium salt of sulfurous or thiosulfuric acid as a **reductant**, a water-soluble organic solvent, a compressible gas which is substantially water-insoluble but which is soluble in said organic solvent, said. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . 2, in which the oxidant is a 1 to 20 percent aqueous solution of hydrogen peroxide, and in which the **reductant** is

CLM What is claimed is:

7. The package of claim 6, in which the **reductant**-containing composition includes stearic acid, coconut oil fatty acids, diethanolamine, a water-soluble alkylene glycol, cetyl alcohol, and a polyethylene glycol

CLM What is claimed is:

8. The package of claim 3, in which the vapor pressure of the **reductant**-containing composition is in the range of from 0 to 10 psig at

CLM What is claimed is:

11. The package of claim 10, in which the organic solvent in said **reductant**-containing composition comprises a water-soluble alkylene

L10 ANSWER 25 OF 32 USPATOLD on STN
Full Text
AN 1974:66209 USPATOLD
TI THERMOGENIC SYSTEMS
IN MARGOLIS E
PA DART INDUSTRIES INC.
PI US 3804771 A 19740416
DETD Another redox heating system is found in Antonell et al., U.S. Pat. 3,632,516, which employs as a **reductani** potassium **thiosulfate** or a mixture of potassium thic sulfate and potassium sulfite with a sodium tungstat catalyst. While oxidation of **thiosulfate** ion provides greater heat yield than does the oxidation of thioures the problem with this system is the fact that for ever mole of **thiosulfate** oxidized, two moles of sulfate io are generated requiring the presence of excess base t prevent the pH from dropping precipitously and inhibi ing the formation of a soap. The **thiosulfate** and sulfit salts tend to cause gelling of soap compositions and ai also highly corrosive to metal dispensing containers an. . .
DETD . . . above mixture reached a temperature 11 C. higher and reacted more rapidly in the presence of 0.1% catalyst than did **thiosulfate** with 0.5% catalyst (the catalyst being sodium molybdate). The same **reductant** and oxidant combination without sulfite present gave identical results.
DETD . . . system wherein the two phases are mixed immediately before use. One phase contains an oxidant and the other contains a **reductant** whereby mixing the two evolves enough heat to produce a sensible rise in the temperature of the dispensed mixture. A. . . at least C. above room temperature is generally considered desirable. In the specific examples given hereinbelow, the weight ratio of **reductant** to oxidant was about 3:1. This 4,7 1 effected a temperature rise greater than F. in the dispensed product. It. . .
DETD . . . a two-part system within isolated compartments in a dispensing package. The hydrogen peroxide being in one part and the thermogen (**reductant**) in the other part. The thermogen part may contain the consumertype ingredients if compatible. It is to be understood that. . .
DETD As mentioned, the oxidant and **reductant** compositions are packaged within a container in such a way as to remain isolated from each other. Valve means are. . .
DETD The proportion of oxidants and **reductants** to the total composition depends upon how much heat is desired, how much heat is required to heat the composition. . . dissipated. Generally, a much higher temperature rise will be utilized in hot windshield deicing compositions or engine degreasing compositions than **shaving cream** or cleansing preparations or other personal-use products.
DETD EXAMPLE 1.HOT **SHAVING CREAM**

L10 ANSWER 26 OF 32 USPATOLD on STN
Full Text
AN 1972:58646 USPATOLD
TI SELF HEATING LATHER
IN BODEN HERBERT
ANTONELLI JOSEPH A
PA E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS AND COMPANY
PI US 3632516 A 19720104
DETD Another system, Moses et al., U.S. Pat. 3,341,418, employs a redox reaction with non-electrolyte **reductants** contained in a soap solution and hydrogen peroxide or urea hydrogen peroxide oxidants. The particular **reductants** utilized are thiourea and various thiobarbituric acid derivatives. The reaction of hydrogen peroxide with thiourea is accompanied by an unpleasant. . .
DETD . . . in Hayes et al., U.S. Pat. 3,326,416 and employs heating by redox reaction with hydrogen peroxide oxidant and potassium sulflte **reductant**. The high concentration of potassium sulflte necessary to effect a satisfactory temperature increase has a rapid corrosive effect on the. . .
DETD . . . lather to a C. increase in temperature, assuming the ratio of the volume of hydrogen peroxide to solution containing the **reductant** is 1:4.
DETD . . . leaving little room for the generated gas, it is readily appreciated that the developed pressure would be very high. Potassium **thiosulfate** would appear, from consideration of the small amounts

required as shown in Table 1, to be an excellent **reductant**. Further, the **thiosulfate** salt can be introduced into soap solution to about 12.5 wt. percent, a concentration theoretically more than adequate to heat. . .

DETD . . . of total composition, (B) Hydrogen peroxide which is capable of reacting with rapid generation of heat when contacted with a **reductant**, (C) A **reductant** composition capable of reacting at 25 room temperature with said hydrogen peroxide to produce heat, said **reductant** composition being selected from the group consisting of:

DETD (a) Potassium **thiosulfate** and a catalytic amount of sodium, tungstate (b) A mixture of potassium **thiosulfate** and potassium sulfite and a catalytic amount of sodium tungstate; materials (B) and (C) being isolated from sach other when. . .

DETD . . . pressurized dispenser, said lather being heated by a redox reaction between separately contained but co-dispensed hydrogen peroxide oxidant and a **reductant** composition contained in a soap solution, the improvement comprising the use of a **reductant** composition selected from the group consisting of:

DETD (A) Potassium **thiosulfate** and a catalytic amount of sodium tungstate, (B) A mixture of potassium **thiosulfate** and potassium sulfite and a catalytic amount of sodium tungstate.

DETD . . . invention comprises a warm aqueous foam composition obtained by intimately GO contracting an aqueous foamable composition with H2O2 and a **reductant** composition described as above.

DETD Any dispensing container may be employed in the package of this invention provided the container maintains the oxidant and the **reductant** in separate compartments prior to dispensing them. One such container is depicted in the drawing and is described as follows.

DETD . . . from the pressurized container. The type and concentration of agent is readily determined by one skilled in the art. For **shaving foam**, however, the composition usually contains about four to about thirty percent by weight of foam producing agent. Useful such agents. . .

DETD The reactants of the present invention are stored separately within the dispenser, one reactant (the **reductant** composition) being maintained in the aqueous dispersion of a foamable composition. When this **reductant** composition is the mixture of potassium **thiosulfate** and potassium sulfite in the presence of catalytic amounts of sodium tungstate, the mole ratio of the potassium **thiosulfate** to potassium sulfite is not critical; however, preferably the mole ratio should be about 0.4 to 0.9. Also for good results, the amount of the **reductant** composition in the aqueous dispersion should range from 3% to 8% by weight. The amount of catalyst present should range from .05% to .85% by weight of the **reductants** employed. The other reactant (hydrogen peroxide oxidant) is stored in an inner container, preferably a collapsible compartment within and smaller. . . outside container, the amount of hydrogen peroxide oxidant stored therein being chemically equivalent to or less than the amount of **reductant** present. The liquid reactants are dispensed simultaneously through an outlet after passing through the valve at the top of the outer container. In general, the dispersing ducts of the container are adjusted so that an excess of the **reductant** with catalyst-up to 20%-is combined with the hydrogen peroxide in order to avoid the possibility of an excess amount of. . .

DETD . . . stored at room temperature until needed but had to be rewarmed before blending with part B. Part B contains the **reductant** composition (described as material (C) in this invention) and was prepared as follows:

DETD Part B Deionized water was heated to C. and **reductants** (material (C) variable percent, see examples)1, potassium hydroxide (1.2%) and triethanolamine (3.5%) were dissolved in the water.

DETD . . . after reaction as measured with pH paper. Raising the pH of the soap solution, of course, promotes the reaction of **thiosulfate** ion with hydrogen peroxide.

DETD In the examples, except as otherwise indicated, 20 10 grams of the above-described soap solutions containing **reductant**(s) in proportions stated in each example were reacted with 5 g, aqueous hydrogen peroxide of the stated concentration. The 4:1. . .

DETD Weight percent of **reductants** in the examples is :based 3n the weight of the soap solution. Weight percent of hydrogen peroxide is the concentration. . .

DETD EXAMPLE 7 This: example and the following example Demonstrate the effectiveness : of sodium tungstate in S2O3=/SO3= combined **reductant**

system. It is seen that 0.25% sodium tungstate effects a reaction satisfactory in all respects.

DETD . . . weight of soap solution for each part of weight of hydrogen peroxide solution, the ratio of equivalents of oxidant to **reductants** is 1.0. A slight excess of **reductant** is usually preferred.

DETD EXAMPLE This example shows in two concentrations of hydrogen peroxide the performance replication of pressurized dispensers using K2S2C>3-Na2WO4 **reductant**, over a period of 46 days.

DETD EXAMPLE 11 K2SO3 (4 wt. percent) **reductant** in soap solution was combined with H2O2 (3.5 wt. percent) where percent of theoretical equivalents of H2O2 present was 102.. . .

DETD EXAMPLE 12 The **reductant** employed in the soap solution was K2S2Os (3.0 wt. percent) and was combined with H2O2 (8.2 wt. percent) where the. . .

DETD This example combined K2S2O3 (4.0 wt. percent) **reductant** in soap solution with H2O2 (8.2 wt. percent) where the percent of theoretical equivalents of H2O2 present was 71.7. As. . .

CLM . . .
of total composition, (B) hydrogen peroxide which is capable of reacting with rapid generation of heat when contacted with a **reductant**, (C) a **reductant** composition present in an amount between 3 and 8% based on the weight of (A) present, said **reductant** composition being capable of reacting at room temperature with the said hydrogen peroxide to produce heat, and said **reductant** composition being selected from the group consisting of (a) potassium **thiosulfate** and a catalytic amount of sodium tungstate, and (b) a mixture of potassium **thiosulfate** and potassium sulfite and a catalytic amount of sodium tungstate the amount of (B) present being chemically equivalent to or. . . is being conveyed toward said outlet.

2. A package according to claim 1 in which the re-ductant composition is potassium **thiosulfate** in the presence of catalytic amounts of sodium tungstate.

3. A package according to claim 1 in which the re-ductant composition is a mixture of potassium **thiosulfate** and potassium sulfite in the presence of catalytic amounts of sodium tungstate.

4. A package according to claim 1 in. . .

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L10 ANSWER 23 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
Full Text

AN 75:8529 USPATFULL

TI NON-PRESSURIZED PACKAGE CONTAINING SELF-HEATING PRODUCTS

IN Schmitt, William H., Elmhurst, IL, United States

PA Alberto Culver Company, Melrose Park, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 3866800 19750218

AB . . . an oxidant in an aqueous medium, and the other of said compartments containing a substantially anhydrous composition which includes a **reductant**, a water-soluble organic solvent, a compressible gas which is substantially water-insoluble but which is soluble in said organic solvent, said. . .

SUMM . . . storage of the two parts of the compositions, one of said parts containing an oxidant and the other containing a **reductant**, said two parts being adapted to be dispensed simultaneously with mixing whereby, on being admixed, an exothermic reaction occurs. Each of the two-part compositions contains various ingredients, in addition to their respective oxidant and **reductant**, including substantial proportions of water. The packages or containers in which said two-part compositions are packaged and from which they. . .

SUMM . . . of foam. While they employ separate compositions, one of which contains an oxidant and the other of which contains a **reductant**, and which separate compositions when admixed together evolve heat and give off a gas or form a foam, they achieve. . .

SUMM . . . in an aqueous medium. In the other of said compartments there is housed a substantially anhydrous composition which includes a **reductant**, a water-soluble organic solvent, a compressible gas which is substantially water-insoluble but which is soluble in said organic solvent, said. . . for instance, of the order of 70°C., depending upon a number of factors including the selection of particular oxidants and **reductants**.

SUMM The **reductant**-containing composition which, for convenience, may be called the B composition, will generally contain the **reductant** (or reducing agent) in proper amount to react with the quantity of oxidant in the A composition. Various **reductants** can be employed such as sodium or potassium salts of sulfurous acid or thiosulfuric acid as, for instance, sodium sulfite or potassium **thiosulfate**. Other **reductants** which can be utilized are shown, for example, in the aforementioned patents. It is particularly preferred to use sodium sulfite.

SUMM The proportions of the oxidant and **reductant**, in relation to each other, are variable and will depend, of course, upon the particular oxidants and **reductants** utilized, generally being employed in approximately the proper stoichiometric proportions to achieve the exothermic reaction. In the case of the use of hydrogen peroxide as the oxidant and sodium sulfite as the **reductant**, 1 mol % of hydrogen peroxide is desirably used with about 3.7 mol % of sodium sulfite on the anhydrous. . .

SUMM In addition to the **reductant**, or mixtures of **reductants**, the B composition will also contain a non-aqueous organic solvent in which the **reductant** is soluble or dispersible or suspendable, and in which organic solvent compressed or compressible gas or gases are dissolved whereby. . .

SUMM . . . at room temperatures, or use temperatures, namely, the temperatures which are produced by the interaction of the oxidant and the **reductant** when the A and B compositions are mixed together (at ambient or atmospheric pressure) and which exists as a liquid. . .

SUMM . . . present invention includes two flexible or collapsible compartments, one for holding the oxidant-containing composition and the other for holding the **reductant**-containing composition, the construction being such that, when the package or container is squeezed in the hand, substantially equal internal pressures. . .

DETD . . . desired unformity of collapsing, creating essentially equal pressures within each of the compartments (15, 16), as well as essentially equal **reductions** in compartment volumes. Both of the tube elements can be simultaneously compressed by the grasp of a single hand, as. . .

DETD . . . the dispenser container, compositions A and B are filled into their respective compartments, such as the compartment 16 for the **reductant**-containing composition before the end closure 17 is formed, and compartment 15 for oxidant-containing composition. The heat sealed end closure is. . .

DETD . . . substantial content of water, the water constituting about 37 percent of the (b) mixture and about 30 percent of the **shaving cream** as a whole. The gas is suspended in a metastable state in the examples as described in the above patent,. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . an oxidant in an aqueous medium, and the other of said compartments containing a substantially anhydrous composition which includes a **reductant**, a water-soluble organic solvent, a compressible gas which is substantially water-insoluble but which is soluble in said organic solvent, said. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . compartments containing a substantially anhydrous composition which includes a sodium or potassium salt of sulfurous or thiosulfuric acid as a **reductant**, a water-soluble organic solvent, a compressible gas which is substantially water-insoluble but which is soluble in said organic solvent, said. . .

CLM What is claimed is:

. . . 2, in which the oxidant is a 1 to 20 percent aqueous solution of hydrogen peroxide, and in which the **reductant** is

CLM What is claimed is:

7. The package of claim 6, in which the **reductant**-containing composition includes stearic acid, coconut oil fatty acids, diethanolamine, a water-soluble alkylene glycol, cetyl alcohol, and a polyethylene glycol

CLM What is claimed is:

8. The package of claim 3, in which the vapor pressure of the **reductant**-containing composition is in the range of from 0 to 10 psig at

CLM What is claimed is:

11. The package of claim 10, in which the organic solvent in said

reductant-containing composition comprises a water-soluble alkylene

L10 ANSWER 25 OF 32 USPATOLD on STN
Full Text
AN 1974:66209 USPATOLD
TI THERMOGENIC SYSTEMS
IN MARGOLIS E
PA DART INDUSTRIES INC.
PI US 3804771 A 19740416
DETD Another redox heating system is found in Antonell et al., U.S. Pat. 3,632,516, which employs as a **reductani** potassium **thiosulfate** or a mixture of potassium thic sulfate and potassium sulfite with a sodium tungstat catalyst. While oxidation of **thiosulfate** ion provides greater heat yield than does the oxidation of thioures the problem with this system is the fact that for ever mole of **thiosulfate** oxidized, two moles of sulfate io are generated requiring the presence of excess base t prevent the pH from dropping precipitously and inhibi ing the formation of a soap. The **thiosulfate** and sulfit salts tend to cause gelling of soap compositions and ai also highly corrosive to metal dispensing containers an. . .
DETD . . . above mixture reached a temperature 11 C. higher and reacted more rapidly in the presence of 0.1% catalyst than did **thiosulfate** with 0.5% catalyst (the catalyst being sodium molybdate). The same **reductant** and oxidant combination without sulfite present gave identical results.
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TI SELF HEATING LATHER
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DETD . . . in Hayes et al., U.S. Pat. 3,326,416 and employs heating by redox reaction with hydrogen peroxide oxidant and potassium sulflte **reductant**. The high concentration of potassium sulflte necessary to effect a satisfactory temperature increase has a rapid corrosive effect on the. . .
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concentration. . .
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CLM . . .
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4. A package according to claim 1 in. . .

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	130.65	142.61